هكذا من الاصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, overcast, possible rain. Temp. 8-12 (46-54). Tuesday, similar. LONDON: Monday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 7-9 (45-48). Tuesday, brighter and cooler. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 5-15 (41-59). NEW YORK: Monday, Fair. Temp. —3-2 (27-36).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Ukr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	25 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	1.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,883 * PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1979 Established 1887

Former Official Said to Name Vorster

S. Africa Bribery Plan Reported

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (NYT) — The central figure in South Africa's Information Ministry scandal has hinted for the first time that bribery of influential foreigners, including U.S. citizens, was a major part of the government's secret plan to promote its policy of apartheid.

Eschel Rhoodie, once the chief civil servant in the ministry, also has alleged that former Prime Minister John Vorster, who is now president, was present at a 1974 meeting during which the plan was outlined and that he implicitly approved it.

Mr. Rhoodie's allegations, in yesterday's issue of the Rand Daily Mail, carried explosive implications for South African domestic politics and for the country's relations with the major Western powers.

The 44-year-old Mr. Rhoodie, in self-exile in Europe, did not say that the bribery plan was carried out and did not name any persons as targets of the campaign. But his remarks seemed likely to give rise to investigations by the U.S. Congress and other bodies into the possibility that U.S. politicians and opinion-makers accepted favors from South Africa in return for supporting the country's racial policies or restraining their hostility toward them.

'Propaganda War'

The newspaper account quoted Mr. Rhoodie as saying that he and other Information Ministry aides met with Mr. Vorster and two Cabinet ministers in February, 1974, to discuss the ministry's secret projects. Mr. Rhoodie said that he had told Mr. Vorster that he wanted him to approve "a propaganda war in which no rules or regulations would count." The paper said that Mr. Rhoodie explained that he meant that "we must be able to bribe."

"If it was necessary for me to purchase a sable coat or a mink coat for an editor's wife, I should be able to do so. If it was necessary to send a man on holiday to the Hawaiian Islands with his mistress for a month, then I should be able to do so," the paper quoted Mr. Rhoodie as saying.

Mr. Rhoodie reportedly told the paper that he twice asked Mr. Vorster "whether he was fully aware" of what was being said. According to Mr. Rhoodie, the prime minister replied on both occasions "that he approved of a propaganda war in which" Mr. Rhoodie "should not be concerned about rules and regulations."

Contact With U.S.

A judicial commission appointed by the government last year to investigate the Information Ministry's secret projects reported in December that 64.1 million rand ($73.7 million), was spent on them between 1973 and 1978. The commission said that $36.7 million went to finance the Citizen, a pro-apartheid newspaper that was established by the government in Johannesburg. But it gave almost no details of where the remaining $37 million went, saying that to do so would endanger national security and South Africa's relations with other countries.

Disclosures by the commission and by newspapers opposed to the government have established that much of the Information Ministry's effort was directed at the United States, whose attitude toward South Africa was held to be crucial to the future of whites here. In his five years as information secretary, Mr. Rhoodie frequently traveled to New York, Washington, Los Angeles and other cities, on what he later described as confidential business.

Along with former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder, who resigned at an earlier stage of the scandal, Mr. Rhoodie ran what amounted to a second foreign ministry. Reports at the time indicated that the two men established contacts with senators, high-ranking military officers, newspaper publishers and influential business figures. They were usually persons with reputations for favoring rightist causes.

The government's response to Mr. Rhoodie's latest allegations came in the form of an angry statement by Prime Minister Pieter Botha. In the statement, issued by Mr. Botha's office in Cape Town, the government leader rejected what he called Mr. Rhoodie's "smear stories," but he did not specifically rebut the allegations of bribery.

The statement concentrated on Mr. Rhoodie's effort to implicate Mr. Vorster and other senior officials. It said that Mr. Mulder had admitted that he had never informed the Cabinet or its members of the details of the ministry's secret campaign.

The prime minister charged that Mr. Rhoodie's allegations were motivated by a desire for revenge. The former official was stripped of his post last year, then left the country shortly before the commission's report was published.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin leave Israel's Yad Vashem memorial to victims of the Holocaust.

Begin, Carter Confer; Snags Said to Remain

JERUSALEM, March 11 (AP) — President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel held five hours of negotiations today. At a state dinner, Mr. Begin said that "we still have serious problems."

Mr. Begin met with his Cabinet late tonight so that treaty proposals could be "clarified and decided upon," the prime minister said. He said that Mr. Carter would meet with the Cabinet tomorrow to receive its decision.

"We have not yet reached a final agreement," Mr. Carter said as he emerged from Mr. Begin's office. "Important issues remain to be resolved. All of us are dedicated to continue with our best efforts to reach success."

In his dinner speech, Mr. Begin stressed that any peace treaty "must be a real document" and that Israel would never sign "a scrap of paper." It was a strong indication that Mr. Begin had not accepted the Egyptian positions on key sections of the proposed treaty. He said that "there are serious problems and we are dealing with them very seriously."

U.S. Concern

Members of the U.S. delegation were said to be concerned about the situation and felt that the treaty was still uncertain 24 hours before the president was scheduled to leave Israel. Mr. Carter had not decided tonight whether to return to Washington late tomorrow or to extend his Middle East trip, but preparations were being made to extend the visit here until Tuesday.

Even if the Israeli Cabinet accepted all of the suggestions offered during the day's negotiations, however, it was understood that no final agreement on a treaty could be reached without further U.S. talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

It also was learned that if Mr. Begin and his Cabinet react in a manner judged by Mr. Carter to be positive, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will fly to Cairo on Monday to get Mr. Sadat's response.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin of Israel said that in two or three weeks it would be known "when and if the treaty will be signed." Mr. Yadin, in an Israeli television interview, left the impression that Israel felt that it had nothing more to offer. "The ball is in Egypt's court," he said.

Mr. Yadin insisted that Mr. Carter nonetheless had made important achievements on his visit here, "even if he has not achieved everything yet. The rest can be dealt with." He said that "we are at a very decisive stage and in a week or two we will know if and when the peace treaty will be signed."

State Dinner

At the state dinner tonight, Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin heard a concert by Isaac Stern, the violinist. Their advisers continued to meet into the night in the prime minister's office.

The associate White House press secretary, Jerrold Schecter, said that the advisers were discussing "ideas for resolving the differences." Those at the session included Mr. Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

After his talks with Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin said that he assumed that Mr. Vance would fly to Cairo to inform Mr. Sadat of Israel's decision.

Mr. Carter described his talks with Mr. Begin as friendly, frank and thorough. Mr. Begin said that they were "very serious and also, I suppose, very friendly as the president said."

Their first session was held over a private dinner last night, shortly after Mr. Carter arrived in Israel. Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat reportedly were still divided on the issue of self-rule for the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli and U.S. delegations held a long session, then broke for separate meetings to evaluate the negotiations, and returned for another joint meeting.

The Palestinian issue, one of a handful that has stalemated com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

At EEC Summit This Week

France to Seek A-Pact Changes

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, March 11 (NYT) — In a move that could have far-reaching implications for the European Economic Community and for its relations with the United States, France this week will propose modifying key sections of the Euratom treaty, which it believes now threatens its cherished nuclear independence.

French government sources confirmed today that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would suggest changes in the treaty, which gives the EEC's executive commission far-reaching, if only partially enforced, authority over nuclear policy in the member countries.

The French president will bring up the suggested changes at the two-day summit meeting of EEC leaders that opens here tomorrow. The most spectacular outcome of this week's summit is still likely to be the formal launching of the new European Monetary System, under which eight EEC countries plan to lock their currencies together, forming a bulkwark to protect their economies against the disturbing backwash of the declining dollar.

But diplomats here believe that France's planned attack on the Euratom treaty may raise issues of almost comparable political and economic importance for the EEC countries and threaten the uneasy truce that they have recently established with the Carter administration over its controversial efforts to halt the spread of dangerous nuclear technology that could be used for making weapons.

Not Revealed

So far, the French government has not revealed what changes it wants made in the Euratom treaty, which was signed in 1958. But in the last few weeks, spokesmen have complained about the commission's theoretical right to control all fissile materials produced within the EEC, negotiate supply contracts for uranium and other nuclear materials with nonmember countries and negotiate on behalf of the nine in international nuclear organizations, like the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

The French also argue that the treaty, which is basically designed to create a free market in nuclear supplies between the signatory countries and prevent them from discriminating against each other, pays no attention to present concerns about the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

In fact, the French government, which is already being accused of sacrificing French sovereignty in its European policies by both the Communists and the rightist neo-Gaullists, now appears to feel that the Euratom treaty could become an increasing threat to its independent nuclear force and to its well-advanced plans to develop a successful civilian nuclear industry.

"Euratom must be made compatible with the development of France's nuclear military program and with our policy on nonproli-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Ratification Seen at Stake

Soviet Encoding of Data Said to Threaten SALT-2

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Soviet encoding of data from its missile tests is the key item holding up a U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said Friday. He said that ratification of any agreement may succeed or fail on the basis of that issue.

Sen. Cranston said that he had told the Carter administration that if the Soviet encoding is not controlled tightly by the treaty, the pact will lose votes in the Senate, where it must be approved by a two-thirds majority.

He said that Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., who both are counted upon by the administration to back the treaty, may oppose it unless the encoding controversy is resolved to their satisfaction.

The United States has relied upon intercepted data, or telemetry, for vital knowledge of Soviet missile developments. Intelligence posts such as the three recently abandoned in Iran are able to intercept the performance data that are sent back to the Soviet missile-launch center.

Soviet coding of its telemetry data prevents the United States from monitoring a missile's thrust, accuracy and number of warheads — in short, its entire performance during a test.

Results Encoded

After months of debate over the Soviet use of encoding to make the telemetry useless to the United States, negotiators believed that they were close to resolving the dispute last December. But on Dec. 21, as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met in Geneva to discuss the treaty, the Soviet Union encoded test results from an SS-18 ICBM test shot. The United States subsequently protested that the shot was a violation of the SALT-2 draft. The Soviet Union rejected the protest.

U.S. negotiators have continued to insist upon specific bans on encoding, while the Soviet Union has wanted a more general prohibition, such as a statement that test results relevant to the SALT-2 treaty will not be encoded.

Prior to Sen. Cranston's comments, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that the United States would be unable to verify compliance with several important provisions of the treaty as it now stands.

In an address in Houston, Sen. Jackson said that the loss of U.S. intelligence posts near the Soviet border to Iranian revolutionaries "had done irreparable harm for years to come to our capacity to monitor Soviet strategic-weapons developments.

"However much some may seek to minimize the impact of the loss of the Iranian facilities on our ability to verify Soviet compliance with SALT-2," Sen. Jackson added, "the fact is that we now find ourselves unable to learn whether crucial developments prohibited by SALT are actually taking place."

Sen. Cranston took issue with Sen. Jackson's assessment of the seriousness of the situation. "I do not personally believe the loss of the bases in Iran is so serious as to make it impossible to verify what we need in regard to SALT," Sen. Cranston said. "I say I believe that, but I want to know more."

Administration officials have maintained for weeks that the en-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Lack of Options Cited

Khomeini Rival Hits Referendum Plans

TEHRAN, March 11 (UPI) — Iran's second most prominent religious leader spoke today against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's plans for a simple yes-or-no referendum on whether the country should be an Islamic republic.

"Instead of asking people to say 'yes' or 'no' to an Islamic republic or constitutional government or either of the two, we must ask them: 'What kind of government do you want?' " Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, considered a rival of Ayatollah Khomeini, said of the referendum scheduled March 30.

Ayatollah Khomeini has announced that Iranians will be asked only to vote "yes" or "no" to an Islamic republic in the referendum. Ayatollah Shariatmadari, a leader of the opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi while Ayatollah Khomeini was in exile in Iraq and France, said that most Iranians were "Moslems and will not vote for anything except an Islamic republic."

But he said that the referendum must give the Iranians a free choice of the future form of government so that "everyone in Iran and outside the country may know that there is no coercion or pressure at work."

More Executions

Meanwhile, Islamic revolutionary committees announced the executions of six men convicted in summary trials on mass-murder, sex and drug charges.

The deaths brought to at least 50 the number of announced executions by revolutionary courts convened under the authority of Ayatollah Khomeini. The executions were carried out in defiance of Premier Mehdi Bazargan's provisional government. Mr. Bazargan has called for an end to the summary trials.

About 1,000 women protesting Ayatollah Khomeini's demands that they stop wearing Western dress and return to the traditional chador, the all-enveloping veil,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Aide Is U.S. Citizen

CIA Sought to Tap Phone Of Khomeini Spokesman

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT) — The CIA wanted last fall to wiretap the telephone of Ibrahim Yazdi, a principal aide of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religious leader, but was barred from the covert operation because Dr. Yazdi is a U.S. citizen, according to Carter administration officials.

The ruling against the action was made after long disputes in the bureaucracy over interpretations of President Carter's executive order of Jan. 24 of last year, which governs U.S. intelligence activities.

While the order permits electronic surveillance of U.S. citizens abroad if it is authorized by the president and approved by the attorney general, such surveillance generally is prohibited under the order.

The dispute arose while Dr. Yazdi, a clinical pharmacologist, was in France. He functioned there from last October through January as an interpreter and occasional spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini in the campaign to overthrow Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Dr. Yazdi joined the entourage of the exiled ayatollah in Iraq last year and accompanied him to France when the religious leader was expelled by from Iraq government last October. He serves in the government installed by Ayatollah Khomeini as deputy premier for revolutionary affairs.

U.S. officials said that the CIA's interest in the ayatollah's activities grew as the significance of his opposition to the shah burgeoned. By late October, it was noted that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Ex-Warehouseman Cites Altered Data

Carter Firm Allegedly Hid $500,000 Deficit on Loan

By Ted Gup and John F. Berry

PLAINS, Ga., March 11 (WP) — A former bonded warehouseman for the Carter peanut warehouse says that he and Billy Carter repeatedly altered records and pledged the same collateral twice in the spring of 1976 in an effort to conceal a $500,000 deficit in payments on a National Bank of Georgia loan.

The warehouseman, Jimmy Hayes, 31, worked for an independent company that was supposed to watch over the bank's collateral — the peanuts stored in the warehouse.

But Mr. Hayes said that in addition to the $150 weekly salary he received from the company that bonded him he also collected as much as $350 a week from Billy Carter.

According to sources in the warehousing and the banking industries, this is not a common practice. A warehouse industry source said that such an arrangement could have created "a conflict of loyalties" between the bank, whose collateral Mr. Hayes was supposed to protect, and the warehouse.

Mr. Hayes also said that Billy Carter arranged for a $2,500 personal loan for him, gave him a several-hundred-dollar Christmas bonus, arranged for his housing and gave gifts to his wife and children.

"I always felt that I owed more to Billy than to the company," Mr. Hayes said. "I would do anything Billy told me to do."

A recent National Bank of Georgia audit disclosed that the Carter warehouse loan was in trouble in 1977, when President Carter's interest was held in a blind trust.

But Mr. Hayes' account dates the problems with the warehouse loan to 1976 and perhaps as early as 1975, when Mr. Carter was running for president.

This is the first indication that questionable dealings in the warehouse took place before Mr. Carter was elected president and his 63-percent interest in the warehouse was placed in blind trust under Charles Kirbo, an Atlanta attorney and personal friend of the president.

The warehouseman described an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Separatists, Foes Explode Bombs In Corsica Feud

BASTIA, France, March 11 (Reuters) — Bombers struck against Corsican autonomists today after the worst wave of bombings on this Mediterranean island since last July.

In an apparent escalation of the battle between the Corsican Liberation Front and its opponents, the seven early-morning blasts seemed to be in response to 34 predawn blasts yesterday, laid to autonomists, at Corsican banks and at the Societe Generale in Paris.

The evidently retaliatory attacks here and in southern villages came at the shops and homes of supporters of autonomist groups, police said.

No one has claimed responsibility for today's bombings, but Francia, a group wanting the island to remain French, has carried out such attacks in the past. Last July, Corsican autonomists exploded 34 bombs within an hour on Corsica and in Paris, Britanny and the Basque country.

The weekend bombings came at a time when police, after a series of arrests in the past six months, thought they had succeeded in dismantling the liberation front. One group of autonomists will stand trial in Paris, probably next month.

Flemish Protesters Clash With Police

MOULAND, Belgium, March 11 (Reuters) — Riot police used tear gas today to control about 1,000 Flemish militants trying to stage a counterdemonstration against French speakers in this town on the Dutch border.

More than 2,000 Francophone protesters were staging an authorized march in the town, which is in the Fourons district. The Francophones are calling for the district to be joined with the French-speaking province of Liege, instead of Dutch-speaking Limburg.

Some Substances Are Found to Block Cancer Agents

Preservatives, Pesticides, Vitamins C and E Cited

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — Cancer researchers have discovered that a number of common substances, including certain food additives, pesticides, vitamins and constituents of vegetables, can block the action of cancer-causing chemicals.

Among the effective agents, studies in animals and people indicate, are the preservatives BHA and BHT, which are commonly added to cereals and baked goods, and a group of chemicals naturally present in such vegetables as cabbage, Brussels sprouts and broccoli. Vitamins C and E and certain chemical relatives of vitamin A have also shown effectiveness against cancer-causing chemicals, as have several sulfur-containing pesticides.

The findings, described last week at a symposium on the environmental determinants of cancer, offer a range of possible new approaches to cancer prevention. Some, in fact, are already being tested in people who are highly susceptible to developing certain types of cancers. Others require further study to be certain that they prevent cancer rather than promote it or cause some other serious damage.

The new techniques stem from chemical carcinogenesis, the process — only partially understood — through which chemicals cause cancer. The investigation of this process began with the discovery more than 30 years ago by Drs. Elizabeth and James Miller that chemical carcinogens had to be activated in the body before they could change normal cells to cancer cells.

Carcinogenesis

Dr. Elizabeth Miller, a University of Wisconsin biochemist who presided over one of the sessions at the symposium last week, explained carcinogenesis as follows:

Most of the substances now thought of as carcinogens are actually precarcinogens. These may be either detoxified in the body to form harmless compounds or they may be activated into "proximate" and finally "ultimate" carcinogens.

The ultimate carcinogen can attach itself to critically important target cell molecules, including DNA, RNA and proteins that are involved in transmitting genetic information from one cell generation to the next. Once attached to its target, the carcinogen can initiate the development of cancer by altering the genetic message of the cells. Next, researchers believe, promotion of the initiated cells occurs. A second substance, such as a hormone, acts as a promoter, causing the initiated cells to grow into a clump of similar cells and finally into a full-blown cancer.

"In terms of cancer prevention," Dr. Miller said, "if you interrupt these processes anywhere along the way, you stop tumor production."

4 Possibilities

In light of this understanding, Dr. Lee Wattenberg of the University of Minnesota outlined four possibilities for cancer prevention. "By far the best thing you can do, of course, is avoid exposure to the carcinogen," he said.

A second approach is to block the chemical formation of carcinogens within the body, for example, the hookup of nitrites with amines from foods to form nitrosamines, which are potent carcinogens. Studies described by Dr. Steven Tannenbaum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed that ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and alpha-tocopherol (a free form of vitamin E) can inhibit the formation of nitrosamines in the stomach and large intestine of experimental animals. However, Dr. Wattenberg said his research revealed no anti-cancer effect of vitamins C or E.

Studies are under way in Canada and South America as well as in the United States to test the ability of ascorbic acid and alpha-tocopherol to prevent cancers of the stomach and large intestine in people known to be highly susceptible to them.

A third tactic — the one Dr. Wattenberg is focusing on — is to intercept the carcinogen before it hooks up to its target, either by preventing the chemical from reaching its target or by blocking the link-up with the target.

Food Additives

Dr. Wattenberg reported that BHA, an anti-oxidant used as a food additive, can block a rather large group of carcinogens, including nitrosamines, polycyclic hydrocarbons — which are believed to be important in smoking-caused cancers — and urethan, an industrial carcinogen. It works by altering enzymes, thus preventing activation of the precarcinogen and increasing the amount of the chemical that is detoxified. BHT, another anti-oxidant food additive, has a similar effect but is too toxic to consider using it as an anti-cancer agent, Dr. Wattenberg said.

However, certain naturally occurring chemicals called indoles, found in plants of the cabbage family, are potent and apparently safe inhibitors of certain carcinogens. In addition to cabbage, these indoles are found in broccoli, Brussels sprouts, turnips, cauliflower and related vegetables.

In animal studies, two such indoles markedly reduced the ability of a carcinogen to cause breast cancers, Dr. Wattenberg reported. And a detailed diet study by Dr. Saxon Graham of the State University of New York at Buffalo revealed that people who eat a lot of cabbage, Brussels sprouts and broccoli are less likely to develop cancer of the colon.

Other plant constituents called coumarins, found in a variety of fruits and vegetables, are also able to block carcinogen-caused mammary cancers in experimental animals.

Low-Fat Diet

Dr. Paul McCay of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation described another dietary approach to inhibiting carcinogens — a low-fat diet. In worldwide studies, diets high in fat have been linked to an increased risk of developing cancers of the colon and breast. Dr. McCay said that when animals are placed on a low-fat diet, the detoxifying action of enzymes appears to be encouraged; fewer cancers develop in response to a carcinogen and those that do develop grow more slowly.

However, the reverse occurs when the animals are fed a diet high in fats, particularly polyunsaturated fats.

Dr. Wattenberg cautioned that carcinogen inhibitors can be unpredictable. Some may actually promote the action of certain carcinogens while blocking others.

In the fourth approach, carcinogenic action may be blocked after the chemical has linked up with critical cell molecules and initiated the cancer process, probably during the promotion phase. Dr. Michael Sporn of the National Cancer Institute said that a derivative of Vitamin A called 13-cisretinoic acid is being tested as a cancer preventive in patients who face a very high risk of developing bladder cancers.

Confirming Province Capital Was Captured

Vietnam Accuses China of Razing Town

From Wire Dispatches

BANGKOK, March 11 — Vietnam today accused China of destroying almost all the houses, a hospital and schools before withdrawing from the northeastern town of Lang Son, where the fiercest battle of the border war was fought.

In its first implicit admission that Chinese forces did in fact capture the Vietnamese provincial capital, Radio Hanoi also accused them of planting land mines in the town.

"Before pulling out of the provincial capital, Chinese troops destroyed almost all the houses, including the provincial hospital and schools, and laid mines in many places," the radio said. Previously, Vietnam had claimed that repeated Chinese assaults on positions around Lang Son had been repulsed.

Reliable sources here say the Chinese occupied the town, just south of the Friendship Pass border crossing between the two countries, three days before China announced last Monday it was withdrawing its troops. The sources said they believed the occupation of Lang Son gave Peking the opportunity to claim it had taught Vietnam the "lesson" it said the war had been launched to inflict.

Meanwhile, Peking's most important newspaper revealed yesterday what it called a "major breach" in the Chinese Communist Party leadership, and Hanoi said it was caused by internal opposition to the invasion of Vietnam.

The Chinese article, which spoke of "struggles" troubling the party, did not say whether the war had provoked the factionalism. But Vietnam claimed that growing anti-war feeling in China had forced the government to announce the withdrawal of its invasion army. Hanoi also said a dissident radio station inside China has been making broadcasts against the war.

The People's Daily, organ of the Chinese party, disclosed the party bickering in an unusual front-page editorial entitled "Settle Grudges and Tighten Solidarity." The editorial was quoted in a dispatch of Japan's Kyodo news service from Peking.

"There are grudges among many comrades of the party that, in the worst case, led to the formation of a major breach," it said. "Contradictions" and "struggles" had developed in the party, it said, adding, "Nobody should treat their executive posts as personal property."

Exclusive Groups

The editorial said some Communists had formed exclusive groups, dealing only with those who shared similar views. The Japanese report gave no indication that the editorial was more specific in describing the issues and personalities involved.

An editorial in Vietnam's Communist Party paper, Nhan Dan, said a "serious rift within the ruling [Chinese] circles had broken out since the launching of the aggressive war."

Radio Hanoi said the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement repeating Hanoi's demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops and that China respect "the historic boundary" between the two countries. The statement added that Peking "absolutely must not remove border markers," the first time Hanoi has suggested this was a possibility.

Vietnam has accepted a Chinese offer of negotiations to restore normal relations, but has insisted on complete withdrawal first. Peking has demanded that Vietnam stop provoking border incidents. Indochina analysts here and diplomats in Peking have suggested that such demands could stall the talks indefinitely if one side or the other charges that prior conditions for negotiations have not been met.

Advisers Kicked Out

In another development, China said today its advisers had been kicked out of Laos under Soviet and Vietnamese pressure, and accused Hanoi of tightening its grip on its weak western neighbor as part of a drive to dominate all of Indochina.

The charges appeared in a People's Daily commentary, reported by the Chinese news agency. It quoted Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong (Han Nien-lung) as saying: "On March 7, the Lao government unilaterally tore up an agreement between the two countries and compelled us to stop the construction of highways in northern Laos and withdraw Chinese experts."

China accused Vietnam and the Soviet Union of "enslaving the Lao people." The commentary added: "To clamp down on the Lao people's resistance and step up their control of Laos, the Vietnamese authorities deliberately spread the lie of the so-called Chinese preparations for a "war of aggression" against Laos in order to find a pretext for themselves to take action."

Vietnam reportedly has about 40,000 troops in Laos helping the government fight rebellious Meo tribesmen.

Soviet Ships Visit Danang

WASHINGTON, March 11 (WP) — Support ships of the Soviet Navy anchored for several days recently at the Vietnamese port of Danang, causing renewed U.S. concern over a possible permanent Soviet base in Southeast Asia, according to informed official sources here.

The Soviet vessels, which are reported to have docked, unloaded and left within the last week, are believed to be associated with the Soviet intelligence-gathering task force that has been stationed near the Vietnamese coast to monitor the Chinese invasion.

In other developments in the China-Vietnam war area, U.S. officials said there are now clear signs that Vietnam has removed substantial combat forces from Cambodia in order to guard the area between Hanoi and the Chinese border.

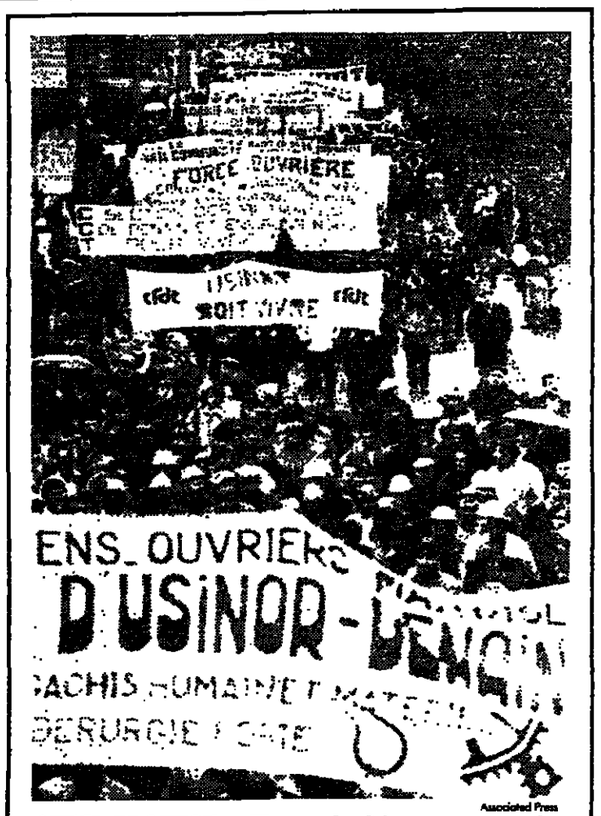
There are also reports given credence here that China is not planning to withdraw from Vietnam completely, but may keep military forces on a strip of territory that it contends is a disputed zone.

Merchant Calls

While Soviet merchant ships have often called at Haiphong, the officials said it is rare if not unprecedented for Soviet naval vessels to put in at Vietnamese ports.

They said the appearance of the ships was definitely a first for Danang, which was where the French fleet landed in 1858 to begin the era of colonial conquest and where U.S. combat forces first landed in Vietnam in 1965.

Shortly after the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, the United States cautioned the Soviet Union that establishment of military bases in Vietnam could be a destabilizing factor in Southeast Asia, and thus affect U.S. "vital interests," according to informed sources. The sources said the Russians were told such action might cause the United States to take unspecified counteraction.



Associated Press

STEEL PROTEST — Thousands of demonstrators gather in the streets of Denain, in northern France, to protest layoffs in the steel industry. The banner in the center says, "Usinor must live." Usinor is a large French steel group.

Khomeini Rival Criticizes Vote on Islamic Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrated outside the Foreign Ministry today. Male revolutionaries, who called the women "whores," "American agents" and "Pahlavi dolls" during a similar demonstration yesterday, were not in evidence today.

Revolutionaries fired over the heads of the demonstrators yesterday and reportedly beat some of the women protesters. The violence stopped after an order from the central revolutionary committee.

Shared Authority

Observers said that the latest summary trials indicated that Mr. Bazargan still was having to share authority after discussions last week with Ayatollah Khomeini in the holy city of Qom, south of Tehran.

Mr. Bazargan, who was installed as premier by Ayatollah Khomeini upon the victory of the Islamic opposition last month, reportedly threatened last week to resign unless he was given the power to control armed revolutionaries and the revolutionary committees were dissolved.

Revolutionaries in Tehran have formed 14 committees to assume law-enforcement duties and have indicated no intention of abandoning that role, although a communique was issued limiting militiamen's operations and forbidding arrests without a written warrant.

A Tehran revolutionary court announced the execution of two men accused of raping boys and trafficking in drugs. Others executions were reported in Mashad, Abadan, Hamadan and Yezd.

The Mashad court ruled that the accused man organized attacks on anti-shah protestors, causing several deaths and heavy damage to property. The others were accused of mass murder, torture and arrest of innocent demonstrators.

A revolutionary court in Astara, on the Soviet border, sentenced to death two youths convicted of raping an 11-year-old girl. One of the youths was condemned to be stoned to death in accordance with Islamic law, Kayhan reported. Seven men accused of gambling received five lashes each and a man and a woman accused of promiscuity received 20 lashes each in the western city of Shahre Kord.

Mr. Bazargan's problems have been compounded by the disintegration of police and army authority following the shah's ouster. The armed-forces command has ordered all absent officers, cadets and draftees to present themselves at military bases by March 25, the end of a five-day holiday period. The command also named four colonels as provisional supervisors of the army in an attempt to reorganize the forces.

Meanwhile, Iran's air force in a communique disclosed that "certain people" had carried away a number of rockets, apparently during the revolutionary takeover last month, when military arsenals were emptied by youths.

"These rockets, if wrongly handled, could explode at any time as a result of atmospheric conditions, causing irreparable damage," the announcement said.

A rocket explosion would affect an area of about two square miles and result in serious damage to life and property, the air force warned. It asked that the weapons be returned "as soon as possible and with the utmost care."

In other developments, a Soviet engineer who survived a shooting by revolutionary guards was in satisfactory condition at the Russian hospital here. A colleague of the engineer was killed in the incident Friday.

Vladimir Manokhim was shot in the shoulder when the revolutionaries opened fire on the Soviet-made car carrying the two men. His colleague, Oleg Sukhov, was killed. Iranian newspapers said that the guards opened fire when the car did not stop. Mr. Manokhim said that the shots came without any warning.

France Reported to Seek Key Changes in A-Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

feration," a presidential spokesman said last week.

A month ago, President Giscard d'Estaing remarked cryptically that "We must take a new look at Euratom."

At first sight, France's newfound concern about the Euratom treaty is surprising. Many of its provisions have never been enforced and those that are operative have not stopped either France or Britain from developing their own military and civilian nuclear capability.

However, the French government now appears worried by two recent indications that the EEC commission is planning to enforce the treaty more strictly in the future, with the support of other countries increasingly jealous of the industrial benefits that France is starting to gain from its nuclear know-how and afraid that it will not share these with them.

The first such sign was the commission's decision last year to veto a uranium supply contract that Britain negotiated with Australia on the ground that the treaty gives it a monopoly of all nuclear supplies. More recently, the European Court of Justice upheld a Belgium government contention that the commission must represent all nine EEC countries at current IAEA discussions on new safeguards for the transport of nuclear material.

In the view of many diplomats here, a serious French attempt to water down the Euratom treaty now risks causing a damaging political quarrel among the EEC countries. It also risks complicating parallel efforts to work out a new international safeguard code with the United States that would reconcile President Carter's concern about nuclear proliferation with Europe's desire to develop a viable nuclear export industry of its own.

Internally, West Germany and the smaller EEC countries will strongly oppose changes in the treaty that give France a commercial advantage and reinforce its nuclear independence. But Britain, as a nuclear power, is inclined to sympathize with the French position, particularly since any change in the Euratom treaty creates a precedent for changing other bits of EEC law that it dislikes, including the protectionist farm policy and the method of calculating national contributions to the community's budget.

However, the British and the West Germans are worried that a French-inspired attack on the Euratom treaty now will arouse U.S. fears that France, which still has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, is seeking European backing for a new assault on President Carter's anti-proliferation policy.

This could upset the fragile compromise worked out between President Carter and European leaders at their London summit 18 months ago under which they commissioned a two-year study of proliferation problems, due in 1980. They hope that it will lay the basis for new international restrictions on the spread of bomb-making technology acceptable to both the United States and the EEC.

War Reporters Told Not to Use Nairobi as Base

NAIROBI, March 11 (AP) — President Daniel Arap Moi today warned foreign correspondents to stop filing from here what he called speculative news accounts on the war between Uganda and Tanzania.

Many newspaper and news agency representatives have been using Nairobi as a base for reporting on the conflict between the forces of Ugandan President Idi Amin and an invasion force of Tanzanian soldiers and armed Ugandan exiles who are trying to topple Marshal Amin's regime.

"If any correspondent . . . is interested in writing reports about Tanzania or Uganda," the state news agency quoted Mr. Moi as saying, "he should go to Tanzania or Kampala, and indeed to the battlefield, and get accurate and authentic news from there."

Mr. Moi did not mention any particular report that had caused him to issue the warning. But he said that he would not tolerate journalists who used Nairobi as a base to monitor the war. Kenya has adopted a policy of neutrality, and Mr. Moi has made several appeals to Uganda and Tanzania to end the war.

Pakistan Court Delays Hearing on Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 11 (AP) — The Supreme Court postponed until Saturday a hearing that had been scheduled for today on efforts to overturn the death sentence of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on murder-conspiracy charges.

The postponement was ordered after one of Mr. Bhutto's attorneys died Friday of a heart attack.

India Avalanche Toll: 197

NEW DELHI, March 11 (UPI) — The death toll in avalanches that hit several villages in the Himalayas has risen to 197, the All India Radio reported today.

First Major Setback

Invaders Reported Retreating in Uganda

NAIROBI, March 11 (Reuters) — Ugandan rebels fighting to overthrow President Idi Amin have received their first major setback and have retreated after a battle with government troops on the road to the capital of Kampala, sources in the exiled community here reported today.

According to the sources, a continuing arms airlift from Libya to support Marshal Amin included heavy 122mm artillery, similar to that used by the invaders. They said that the anti-Amin forces, backed by regular Tanzanian troops, had staged a tactical retreat after a battle at Lukaya, 65 miles from Kampala.

[Marshal Amin today offered to hold peace talks with Tanzania to end the war. United Press International reported. The Ugandan leader said, however, that Tanzanian troops must first withdraw from his country, that any summit meeting must be preceded by a ministerial conference and that the summit meeting must be held in a neutral nation.] Radio Uganda, monitored here last night, said that the invaders were in retreat about 70 miles from Kampala and were looting and destroying property as they moved back.

The sources said that Kampala's three main hotels, the International, the Imperial and the Speke, had been taken over by Libyans who were concentrated around Kampala and Entebbe, Uganda's main civil and military airport.

Counterattack

Uganda Radio did not report on any fighting today but, two days ago, it said that government troops had captured artillery and other equipment, in the counterattack reportedly masterminded by Marshal Amin.

The sources here at first discounted these reports and said that their forces were advancing along the main road to Kampala. A spokesman for the Save Uganda Movement said today that its guerrillas had fallen back but were hoping to cut off the loyalist troops with an attack from the second invasion force, which has been advancing to the west.

Military analysts said that the counteroffensive was the first real opposition to the invaders since they started their push from the Tanzanian border. It was not known if Tanzanian troops, who have been largely providing artillery cover and logistical support, were involved in the retreat.

The sources said that Marshal Amin was eager to obtain multiple rocket launchers but noted that it took six months to train soldiers to use the weapons, which made their first appearance in Africa during the Angolan civil war three years ago.

Uganda Radio today broadcast extracts from a "Tanzanian master plan" for Uganda, which it said had been captured from the invaders. It said that, if the invasion succeeded, the plan called for a puppet regime to serve "imperialists and Zionists." The radio added that the plan provided for a reconciliation with Britain and the United States and a return to Uganda of Israelis and Asians, who have been expelled by Marshal Amin during his eight years of rule.

The broadcast said that the plan provided that Arabs would be expelled, the Moslem faith uprooted and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union broken. The broadcast spoke of alleged atrocities committed by former President Milton Obote, who has lived in exile in Tanzania since Marshal Amin overthrew him in 1971.

Mr. Obote has said that he had guerrillas loyal to him fighting in Uganda and that the conflict would end the rule of Marshal Amin.

3 Killed in Riot In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, March 11 (AP) — Three persons were killed and four injured in a shoot-out between strikers and police at a bottling plant, when relatives attempted to join picket lines, rescue workers said yesterday.

The strike for higher wages was declared illegal by a labor court Thursday, and picketers were ordered to leave. They refused, and their relatives have been taking food to them.

Police and troops cordoned off the area yesterday to keep the relatives away, and shots were fired. The strikers moved inside the plant with nine hostages, including three security guards. A delegation from the El Salvador Human-Rights Commission tried to negotiate with the strikers, but the results were not announced.

Ex-Official Said to Reveal S. African Bribery Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of inquiry named him as a central figure in the scandal. The commission, citing instances in which Mr. Rhoodie used secret funds to buy beach plots in his name, recommended that the government consider criminal action against him for "theft and complicity in theft and fraud." The government later canceled Mr. Rhoodie's passport and seized titles to his properties in South Africa, valued at more than $300,000.

Earlier this week, Mr. Botha challenged Mr. Rhoodie to come home and put his allegations before the commission, which is hearing evidence in secret. Mr. Rhoodie rejected the offer, saying that he was "finished" with South Africa. But he dropped threats to sell tapes and documents about the scandal to foreign news organizations, instead accepting a deal under which he will be paid to act as a representative for a South African industrialist.

In South Africa, the allegation likely to cause the greatest stir was the assertion that Mr. Vorster was involved in the secret projects from the outset. Although the former prime minister accepted full responsibility for the projects when newspapers began leaking details of them last year, he later denied involvement in the financing of the Citizen.

The inquiry commission, headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus, accepted Mr. Vorster's assertion that he learned of the financing of the Citizen shortly before allegations about the paper began appearing last year in newspapers opposed to the government. But Mr. Rhoodie, in yesterday's newspaper account, reportedly said that, when he showed Mr. Vorster the first dummy copy of the paper in 1976, he told the prime minister, "Here is your newspaper."

Mr. Rhoodie, who was reported to have made his allegations last month to a Rand Daily Mail reporter in Quito, Ecuador, also reportedly said that Mr. Vorster told a Cabinet meeting about the Citizen shortly before the general election in 1977, which the government won by a landslide. The paper quoted him as saying that Mr. Vorster told his fellow ministers that he would have to resign if government financing of the paper became known.

Botha Response

CAPE TOWN, March 11 (AP) — The government will consider asking the commission headed by Judge Erasmus to release its report early and to investigate the "unequalled smear campaign" being conducted from abroad by former Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie, Prime Minister Pieter Botha said here yesterday.

The prime minister was commenting to the South African Press Association on reports published in national newspapers Friday and yesterday that former Prime Minister John Vorster informed the Cabinet of the use of government funds for the Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg before the 1977 election. The commission is investigating an alleged secret government campaign to promote apartheid.

Carter, Begin Meet in Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

pletion of a treaty between Egypt and Israel for four months, appeared to be the principal obstacle. The question is whether the treaty terms should specify when Palestinian self-rule should be implemented. The U.S. compromise terms are known to skirt Mr. Sadat's demand for a timetable for autonomy.

The compromise would set a one-year goal for completing negotiations to meet Israeli reservations about tying the treaty to a specific plan for autonomy. So far, Palestinian leaders and Jordan have boycotted all negotiations.

Mr. Sadat is known to be insisting on concrete evidence that Israel intends to set up a plan for self-rule. He is reported to have suggested that a formula be considered for Gaza, if not the West Bank, since the territory formerly was under Egyptian control and Cairo's influence there remains strong.

In Cairo, Egyptian officials who did not want to be identified said that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Carter reached a compromise on Egypt's objection to having the treaty take precedence over its defense pacts with other Arabs. They also agreed on a formula to allow security measures on the Sinai Peninsula to be reviewed after Israeli troops have evacuated the occupied territory.

The two sides reportedly still disagree on when to exchange ambassadors and on the sale of oil in the Sinai to Israel.

Police helicopters patrolled Jerusalem skies Sunday morning as Mr. Carter prayed at a Presbyterian church, visited a memorial to Jewish victims of Nazism and toured the grave of Theodor Herzl, the Austrian journalist considered to be the modern founder of Zionism.

After a courtesy call on Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, Mr. Carter laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Annihilated at Yad Vashem, the sprawling mountaintop monument to the 6 million Jewish victims of the Nazis.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Israelis opposing Mr. Carter's policy gathered at a crossroads where Mr. Carter's motorcade was to pass on its way to the state dinner. The crowd pelted a limousine with eggs, but it appeared that they had attacked a decoy motorcade sent after police learned of the gathering crowd.

A White House spokesman said that Mr. Carter did not encounter any demonstrators on his way to the dinner. Police said that they arrested a number of demonstrators after beating them back with nightsticks.

Palestinian students protested Mr. Carter's visit with demonstrations in at least seven towns on the West Bank. No injuries or damage was reported. The students were responding to calls by the Palestine Liberation Organization and hardline Arab states to "rise up against the Carter visit."

Guru Present at Birth, So Welsh Father Sues

ABERGAVENNY, Wales, March 11 (UPI) — A hospital here is being sued because a man who sat silent and cross-legged on the floor watching the birth of a baby boy was not the child's father — who is suing — but the mother's guru.

The father had asked to attend the birth, but was not informed when his wife went into labor. "We all thought the chap on the floor was the husband," said a hospital spokesman. "We were amazed to find out he wasn't."

Italy Guerrillas Jailed

TURIN, March 11 (UPI) — A judge today sentenced 10 members of the Front Line urban guerrilla group, including two women, to prison terms ranging from 18 months to six years.

CIA Asked For Wiretap

(Continued from Page 1)

ayatollah's impact on events in Iran was being fostered by telephone calls between his headquarters at Neauphle-le-Chateau, near Paris, and his supporters in Tehran.

This prompted the suggestion within the CIA that Dr. Yazdi's telephone be tapped as a source of information on the campaign to oust the shah.

Then, however, it was determined that Dr. Yazdi, who had studied and taught medicine for 10 years in Houston, had acquired U.S. citizenship and therefore was nominally immune under intelligence regulations from such surveillance.

Dr. Yazdi, 47, a native of Iran, studied at the University of Tehran, earning his bachelor's degree in 1953 and his doctorate in 1957. He left for the United States in 1961 with his wife, who is Iranian. He completed a postdoctoral course at Baylor Medical College in Houston in 1967 and until June, 1977, served as a research assistant professor in pathology and as an instructor. He also worked briefly as a supervisor in the microbiology unit of the Veterans Administration Hospital laboratory service in Houston.

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Coding Seen SALT Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

coding problem essentially has been resolved on the United States' terms.

Under the first SALT agreement, signed in 1972, and under the agreement being negotiated, each of the two countries has agreed not to interfere with the other's "national means" of verification. That means that neither will take actions to prevent the other's satellites, tracking ships or planes from performing reconnaissance from space or international territory. The United States interprets the Soviet encoding of missile-test telemetry to be such a preventive action.

The only other item to be settled by negotiators in Geneva is to define the "new type" of intercontinental ballistic missile that each country would be permitted to deploy under the treaty. Administration sources said Friday that the agreement, under negotiation for more than six years, could be completed within days.

While the Soviet and U.S. technical teams are still at work in Geneva, the final decisions apparently are being made by Mr. Vance and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli Dobrynin. The two met at the State Department again last Tuesday. Shortly afterward, the arms negotiations were put aside while Mr. Vance joined President Carter on his trip to the Middle East.

© Los Angeles Times

Carter Firm Allegedly Hid $500,000 Deficit on Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

elaborate scheme to conceal from the bank and his company, the New York Terminal Co., the loss of collateral on the multimillion-dollar National Bank of Georgia loan that he was charged with safeguarding, Mr. Hayes, a part-time preacher in a small south Georgia town who is now employed in a car dealership, said that he does not believe the bank was fooled.

"There's absolutely no doubt in my mind. They had to know," said Mr. Hayes, who said that the bank loan officer in charge of the loan telephoned Billy Carter as often as three times a week.

The Carter warehouse loan was arranged by Bert Lance shortly after he became president of the bank in 1975. Mr. Lance later was President Carter's budget director for 10 months before resigning while under investigation by several U.S. agencies in connection with his personal finances.

Provision Violated

The largest loan on the bank's books, it began as a $3-million line of credit to finance the purchase of peanuts by the warehouse from farmers. As much as $3.7 million was borrowed on the line in 1976. And the peanuts purchased with the credit, in turn, secured the loan.

Under the terms of the loan, Mr. Hayes said, the peanuts were not to leave the Carter warehouse for shelling unless the bank was immediately repaid a portion of the loan. According to Mr. Hayes, that provision was violated routinely.

Each day that peanuts were delivered by farmers and put into the warehouse, Mr. Hayes said, he wrote a warehouse receipt for them. He said that subsequently, on each day that the peanuts left the warehouse for the sheller, the loan contract stipulated that Mr. Hayes was to send a check for $50,000 plus interest to the bank to reduce the loan.

Mr. Hayes said that not long after the loan was granted, the warehouse fell behind by about $100,000. For reasons that he says are unclear to him, Billy Carter began refusing to sign the $50,000 checks that were supposed to go to the bank. Still, Mr. Hayes says he continued releasing peanuts to the Carter Warehouse Co.'s sheller on Billy Carter's orders. And instead of sending the checks each day to the bank, Mr. Hayes says, he put in his desk drawer the unsigned checks and the forms he signed releasing the peanuts.

"Billy was kind of a happy-go-lucky fellow," Mr. Hayes said. "He would assure me we wouldn't go to jail. I don't think that Billy knew the seriousness of it." He quoted Billy Carter as saying, "I'll sign the checks when I have time," and joking, "I'll let them put you in jail."

By late April or early May of 1976, Mr. Hayes says, a stack of old warehouse releases and unsigned checks worth about $500,000 had accumulated. They remained in his desk drawer for six weeks, Mr. Hayes said.

The real difficulty, according to Mr. Hayes, was trying to catch up on the payments that lay in his desk. Because the loan contract provided for repayment in amounts of $50,000 on each day that peanuts moved, he said that he feared that any increase in the daily payback would alert bank officials. "I wasn't going to advertise I was behind," he said.

Payback Solution

Mr. Hayes said that they devised several ways to catch up on the loans. One was to date the checks and releases on weekends, holidays, rainy days and days that the sheller was out of order.

Another solution, he said, was "to erase the date" on the original release form, then redate the release to a day when no peanuts left the warehouse. Then, the doctored release and a check for $50,000 were sent to the bank.

For all of his efforts, Mr. Hayes said he believes that the bank had to know what was going on. One reason, he said, was that the dates of some releases and checks were often as much as a month apart.

Mr. Hayes also said that Robert Flynt, the bank loan officer, often called and asked, "Are you showing this amount of peanuts on your records?" Mr. Hayes said that the collateral figures cited by Mr. Flynt frequently varied from the warehouse records. He says he told the bank officer so.

Billy Carter often pledged the same collateral twice, Mr. Hayes said. Instead of making the $50,000 payments on the unshelled peanuts, Billy Carter sent them through the sheller, then repledged the same peanuts — now shelled — for another loan from the bank, according to Mr. Hayes. The proceeds from the new loans on the shelled peanuts often were used to make the overdue $50,000 payments on those same peanuts when they had shells, Mr. Hayes said.

Kirbo Denies Allegation

ATLANTA, March 11 (UPI) — Mr. Kirbo said today that Mr. Hayes "doesn't know what he's talking about" in alleging that the Carter warehouse hid a $500,000 loan deficit.

He said that company records showed no concealment of deficits or absence of collateral for the National Bank of Georgia loans. "There's nothing in the company records to indicate that," he said. "As far as our records are concerned, we've got no record of it."

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	10	50	Mist
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—4	25	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair	MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
BELGRADE	7	45	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	37	Rain
BERLIN	4	39	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Overcast
BUCHAREST	8	46	Mist	OSLO	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Rain
CASABLANCA	18	66	Fair	PRAGUE	3	37	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	18	66	Mist	SOFIA	4	39	Mist
DUBLIN	7	45	Rain	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Showers	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	14	57	Mist	TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	39	Rain	TOKYO	5	41	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Rain	TUNIS	20	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow	VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	12	54	Overcast	WARSAW	2	36	Snow
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	4	39	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Rain
LONDON	13	55	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

هكذا من الاصل

Report Looks 20 Years Ahead

U.S. Panel Says Oil Prices Could Cripple Economy

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT) — The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment warned yesterday, in a major study on the automobile in the United States, that the nation's economy could be crippled by the cost of imported petroleum in 20 years — barring rationing, large increases in gasoline prices or a switch to gasoline substitutes.

Most U.S. citizens will be buying smaller cars within five years, according to the study, and, by the end of the century, automobiles probably will be powered by advanced engines burning synthetic gasoline and other exotic fuels. But the study said that fuel shortages were likely, despite the congressionally mandated switch to fuel-thrifty cars by 1985.

"If present policies are continued unchanged and if current trends of increased automobile use persist, the nation will face a serious petroleum shortage," the study said. The implications of this potential supply shortage are profound and pose a serious threat to our continued reliance on the automobile as the predominant mode of personal transportation."

The report continued: "There is grave doubt on technical, political and economic grounds that the level of petroleum imports needed to meet this shortfall could be, or would be, reached or sustained."

The report was prepared before the effects of the Iranian oil cutoff were felt.

If Arab oil continues to flow freely, the study estimated, imports by 1985 will be 10 million barrels a day, and by 2000 will be 15.4 million barrels, at a conservatively estimated cost of $146 billion a year, three times the current outlay.

The $1.4-million study and subsequent report were commissioned three years ago by the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. The panel will hold hearings on the report on March 23.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, most senior government and corporate officials involved in fuel policy will testify at hearings on whether the schedule for the fuel-economy standards imposed by Congress four years ago should be extended, as the automobile industry has urged.

General Motors Corp. issued a statement that the report "gives a fairly reasonable description of the industry's situation" but that the company favored handling the "severe" problems "in a more deliberate and moderate manner, through the workings of the free-market system." Spokesmen for other major manufacturers said that they had not seen the report.

A spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute disputed the report's assessment of the oil-supply situation. He said that industry studies showed that the nation had "ample" supplies that would last "well into the next century." The industry's main problem, he went on, was "a lack of financial incentive to explore and produce." He said that the solution was to decontrol crude-oil prices. Had this been done four years ago, he said, the nation's balance-of-payments deficit would be half what it is.

This week's testimony before the House Energy Subcommittee undoubtedly will include the findings of the report, which is a product of the most ambitious project undertaken by the technology office. The group was created by Congress in 1972 to provide Capitol Hill with sophisticated advice on issues that are both controversial and technical.

Nine private research groups were hired to work on various sections of the study, which was directed by Robert Maxwell, a transportation specialist. The study was monitored by an advisory panel of 20 persons, led by Eugene Goodson of Purdue University, which included representatives of automotive and oil companies, as well as union and consumer groups.

As have other studies, the report left little doubt that the experts view the future of the automobile, as well as the future of the economy itself, with serious misgivings because of the widening gap between domestic oil production and foreign imports.



United Press International

ANTI-NUCLEAR REACTION — State police move to break up a protest staged by the Clamshell Alliance, an anti-nuclear-power group, outside the nuclear power plant at Seabrook, N.H. About 100 demonstrators were arrested.

To Be Assigned to Big Cargo Planes

U.S. Air Force Expands Jobs for Women Pilots

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT) — The Air Force has quietly decided to assign women pilots to big C-141 cargo planes around the world and on refueling tankers for all tactical aircraft.

The decision, which is scheduled to be announced in a few weeks, follows a three-year test program in which women were trained as pilots on various planes except combat fighters.

"How have they done?" asked Lt. Gen. Bennie Davis, the Air Force manpower and personnel chief. He then answered his question, "Very, very well."

Antonia Handler Chayes, Air Force assistant secretary for manpower, reserve affairs and logistics, said: "The implications of this are not only that women will serve as pilots on these aircraft, but that women, having served as pilots, will be able to move up to command and staff positions in the Air Force."

Although the Air Force decision is a breakthrough for women in the military, Pentagon officials made it clear that restrictions remain for women in combat and that there are few immediate prospects of women flying fighter planes and bombers. Some officials said, however, that the move to assign women to cargo planes and refueling tankers, which are vulnerable to potential attack, was a step toward the end of the ban on women in combat.

End to Ban Urged

Last year the Defense Department asked Congress to remove the ban, but the issue was brushed aside on Capitol Hill except for the enactment of a proposal that allowed women to serve on some Navy ships, mostly support and repair vessels.

Gen. Davis said that the Air Force, which began test-training women pilots in 1976, taught the women on T-37 and T-38 trainer aircraft for assignments largely on KC-135 Stratotankers and C-141 Starlifter cargo planes, as well as C-9 air evacuation planes.

Asked if there was some resentment against women assuming pilot roles, Gen. Davis said: "There is bound to be that sort of thing when you place women outside traditional fields. When we made women flight line mechanics, there was some resentment on the part of old-line chiefs who considered being a flight mechanic not women's jobs."

"Generally we haven't had many problems in our units," he added.

Mrs. Chayes, who pressed the proposal for women pilots, said an Air Force panel is investigating how many positions are potentially open for women on the planes, given the ban on women in combat.

'Less Obvious'

"Obviously women are restricted now from bombers and fighters," she said, "but it becomes less obvious, less certain, about these planes landing on the forward edge of a battle area, or undertaking borderline missions."

Twenty-eight women have completed Air Force pilot programs, and the number is expected to accelerate in the next year.

Gen. Davis said that the Air Force is too uncertain about "retention patterns" of women pilots, as well as how they would behave in an emergency situation, to judge how many would eventually serve as pilots.

He noted that it cost $225,000 to $500,000 to train an Air Force pilot, who is then committed to six years in the Air Force. He expressed concern that in that six-year span some women were likely to "get medically grounded," or pregnant.

"In this case, because so much is involved, we think it should be our option, based on an individual evaluation of each case," he said, noting that the Air Force had more than tripled its number of women since 1972.

There are 108,000 women in the military, 5 percent of the total force. This is considerably higher than in any other major armed force in the world. The Pentagon has announced a goal of 126,400, or 7.1 percent, in the next few years.

McGovern Says Energy Policy Is a 'Disaster'

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — Sen. George McGovern today called on President Carter to fire Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who, the senator said, has offended Mexico, increased U.S. dependence on imported oil, delayed coal development and deliberately caused oil prices to rise.

Mr. Schlesinger, who was brought into government by the Nixon administration, has advocated policies that have been "a disaster," Sen. McGovern, D-S.D., said in a television interview on CBS' "Face the Nation."

"If I had any one-word recommendation for President Carter today, it would be to get rid of Mr. Schlesinger and start off with an energy chief who could look at the whole problem of energy in this country with more imagination and more intelligence," Sen. McGovern said.

He added:

"We have an energy policy today that's increasing our dependence on overseas oil. . . Under the clumsy diplomacy of Mr. Schlesinger, we've soured relations with Mexico in 1977. What he has done is to try to build a program of energy conservation by raising oil prices here at home, which is obviously inflationary."

Sen. McGovern said Mr. Schlesinger's policies "enriched the oil companies" but "impoverished the American people."

S. Africa Raids In Namibia Told

LISBON, March 11 (UPI) — Angola, accusing South Africa of "criminal sabotage" of the UN Namibian independence plan, said yesterday that South African warplanes had "bombed and burned" 15 villages on the Namibian border during the last week, the Portuguese news agency reported from Luanda, the Angolan capital.

"Bombing raids, carried out mostly by French-built Mirage III (jet fighters) and Puma helicopters, bombarded and burned several villages, killing six persons," the agency said, quoting an Angolan military chief-of-staff communique released yesterday.

Angola also claimed that South African troops had placed mines on some roads, the agency said.

No-Needle Phonograph

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, March 11 (Reuters) — The Philips company has announced development of a record-player system that has no needle. The stylus is replaced by a tiny laser beam directed onto a polyvinyl disc 115 mm (4.5 inches) wide. The system is expected to be marketed in the early 1980s.

U.S. Man Claims Minority Status After Adopting a Spanish Name

WASHINGTON, March 11 (WP) — A former Naval Academy classmate of President Carter recently changed his name from Robert Earl Lee to the Spanish-sounding Roberto Eduardo Leon and is now eligible — as a minority — for preferential treatment under a Montgomery County, Md., affirmative action program.

Mr. Leon, 56, a retired Navy captain who works in the county's Environmental Protection Department's Pollution Control Division, legally changed his name Feb. 21. He immediately requested that he be reclassified as a minority which was granted last week. Under county guidelines, Mr. Leon's Spanish surname makes him eligible for promotion over other white males.

"He has a knack for figuring out loopholes in things," said Eric Mendelsohn, his boss. "Bob, I mean Roberto, is a highly regarded professional, a little eccentric in some ways. It's nice to have a Hispanic on our staff."

Mr. Leon, a $27,857-a-year engineer, surprised the county personnel office by filling out a form requesting that his race be changed from 01, white, to 03, Hispanic.

"It's confusing, I know," he said yesterday, adding that he had been considering the name change *de vez en cuando* — from time to time.

Although he denied achieving minority status for job-related reasons, Mr. Leon is aware of the ramifications. "I've already applied for several jobs. I feel at ease with it as long as everyone else does," he said.

But the prospect of Mr. Leon being promoted over other white males has "raised some eyebrows" in the office, according to Mr. Mendelsohn. Mr. Leon replies, "If that's the law, that's the law. You've got to go a long with it."

He added that he wants to retire to Chile. "It would be easier for me to blend in" with a Spanish surname, he said.

Mexican Girl Killed by Car In Blockade at U.S. Border

EL PASO, Texas, March 11 (UPI) — A car moving through a crowd blocking the bridge into Juarez, Mexico, struck and killed one child and injured another yesterday. The crowd dragged the driver from the car and beat her until Juarez police arrived and arrested her.

It was the second straight day that a group of several hundred persons demonstrated at the bridge, ripping down U.S. flags and stopping traffic, to protest the lifting of the border-crossing permits of about 150 Mexicans who entered the United States each day to seek work.

Laura Chavez, 10, of Juarez was among several children in the crowd when the car driven by Carmen Rios, 25, of El Paso tried to get through. Mrs. Rios slowly drove the car into the crowd despite the blockade and the child, unable to get out of the way, fell in front of it and was killed. Another child, Martin Chavez, 9, was hospitalized in critical condition.

Police said that Mrs. Rios and several relatives were on their way to visit the woman's grandmother in Juarez. Mrs. Rios was jailed in Mexico on a charge of negligent homicide. Her citizenship was not known.

About 150 Mexicans, mostly maids, were deported from the United States on Friday for allegedly having illegal crossing cards. U.S. authorities said yesterday that it later was found that only 11 of the cards were illegal.

Glenn Borg, an official of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Friday that the deportations stemmed from a variety of immigration-law infractions, including possession of fraudulent or altered border-crossing cards and illegal use of temporary visitor permits.

Some of those deported charged that U.S. immigration inspectors had tightened entrance-permit procedures in the last two weeks because of the disagreement between the two nations over Mexican oil sales to the United States.

Eanes to Visit Romania

BUCHAREST, March 11 (AP) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will pay an official visit to Romania March 21-23 at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the news agency Agerpres said today.

A Vast Double Streak

Voyager-1 Takes Picture Of Aurora at Jupiter Pole

By John Noble Wilford

PASADENA, Calif., March 11 (NYT) — When Voyager-1 flew past Jupiter and looked back at the planet in darkness, the spacecraft's wide-angled camera took a photograph showing a vast Jovian aurora and what scientists believe are clusters of lightning flashes.

Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said that the aurora was at least 18,000 miles long, far more extensive and intensive than the glowing lights of the aurora borealis of Earth's polar regions. The lightning flashes, if that is what they are, are comparable in brightness to the superbolts seen at the top of terrestrial tropical thunderstorms.

The photograph, taken last Monday, was released Friday, after scientists spent several days processing and analyzing the data in an effort to understand what they were seeing.

Dr. Allan Cook 2d, a member of the Voyager science team who is from the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, said that the analysis had confirmed that the long double streak was an aurora at Jupiter's north pole and that it was "the largest aurora ever seen by mankind."

Earlier, as Voyager-1 was approaching Jupiter, the spacecraft's ultraviolet spectrometer found intense auroral activity. Dr. Lyle Broadfoot of the Kitt Peak National Observatory said that scientists had expected to find an aurora at Jupiter but "did not expect to see the levels of emissions they are detecting." The aurora was observed in ultraviolet wavelengths even on the day side of the planet.

On Earth, the auroras at the North and South poles are caused by charged particles from the Van Allen Radiation Belts being accelerated into the atmosphere along the lines of magnetic force, which reach Earth in those regions. A similar process is undoubtedly at work at Jupiter, project scientists said.

Several thousand miles south of the Jovian aurora, the new photograph shows that there are three clusters of bright spots at the top of Jupiter's atmosphere — 19 spots in all. Mr. Cook said that the spots appeared to be too far away to be associated with the aurora and thus were likely to be the first photographed lightning storm on Jupiter.

Mr. Cook said that it was hoped that Voyager-2, which is to reach Jupiter next July, would be able to make a more systematic search for Jovian lightning with cameras and the planetary radio-astronomy instrument. This instrument should be able to detect the "whistling" sounds produced by lightning.

One reason for interest in lightning on Jupiter is that, according to current theory, lightning in an atmosphere of hydrogen, methane, ammonia and water — constituents of Jupiter — could set off reactions that eventually would form complex organic molecules, possible precursors of life. Mr. Cook said that, for the moment, he did not want to speculate on the possible causes or effects of any Jovian life.

50,000 in Dublin Protest Tax Plan

DUBLIN, March 11 (AP) — About 50,000 workers marched today through Dublin to protest the tax system in Ireland.

The Dublin Council of Trade Unions, representing 40,000 workers in 18 unions and which sponsored the protest, also threatened a one-day strike March 20 that could shut Dublin Airport.

Unions were incensed two weeks ago when Prime Minister Jack Lynch's government dropped a section of its budget that would have introduced a 2 percent sales tax on farmers. Most of the 600,000 farmers pay no income tax.

Anti-Nuclear March Is Held in Barcelona

BARCELONA, March 11 (UPI) — About 40,000 demonstrators marched through central Barcelona today to protest a government plan to increase the number of nuclear plants in the city.

Some protesters wore gas masks and carried opened umbrellas. The march was organized by the Anti-Nuclear Commitee of Barcelona. The goverment plans to increase by three the number of nuclear plants in Barcelona.

Chinese TV Airs 1st Commercial Since the 1960s

TOKYO, March 11 (AP) — China has broadcast its first television commercial in more than a decade, radio Peking reported today.

The advertisement, featuring members of a popular men's basketball team, promoted Happiness Cola, according to a broadcast monitored here. The commercial reportedly was aired Friday in Shanghai during the broadcast of a women's basketball game.

Radio Peking said that radio commercials were resumed in Shanghai during the celebration of the Chinese New Year in late January. Advertisements were revived in magazines, newspapers, shop windows and movie theaters at about the same time after an absence of more than a decade, the radio said. Advertising was abolished in China during the Cultural Revolution.

"China has a long history in the field of commercials," the radio quoted a Shanghai advertising employee as saying. "Advertising helps spur production in industry and agriculture. Commercials have a positive role to play in the development of both foreign and domestic trade and tourism, as well as the exchange of technical information."

Sues 10-Day Restraining Order

U.S. Judge Delays Article On H-Bomb Construction

By Bill Peterson and Charles R. Babcock

MILWAUKEE, March 11 (WP) — In a case with overtones of national defense and freedom of the press, a U.S. judge has issued a temporary restraining order to keep the Progressive magazine from publishing an article that the government charged exposes secrets of the hydrogen bomb.

In granting the 10-day order Friday, U.S. District Judge Robert Warren said that the issues in the case "run as deep as the love of human liberty" and should be considered with utmost care.

But, he quickly added in a ramming discourse, "You can't speak freely when you're dead." Earlier, the judge said, "I want to think a long, hard time before I'd give a hydrogen bomb to Idi Amin. It appears to me that is just what we're doing here."

A hearing on a government motion to permanently prevent the progressive, a respected monthly with a circulation of 40,000, from publishing the article was scheduled for this Friday.

The government maintains that the article, written by Howard Morland, 36, a freelance writer from Arlington, Va., contains "secret restricted data" about the design of thermonuclear weapons. If published, the government claims, it would endanger national security and undercut arms control and disarmament policy.

The Progressive, a 70-year-old magazine published in Madison, Wis., plans to carry the article in its May edition, which goes to press March 15.

"It is difficult to imagine anything that would do more damage to the United States than distribution of this type of information," Thomas Martin, a deputy assistant attorney general, said Friday in a hearing.

The article came to the government's attention when the Progressive on Feb. 27 mailed a copy of a manuscript titled "How A Hydrogen Bomb Works" to the Energy Department to check for technical accuracy. The article began, according to Mr. Martin, by saying, "What you are about to learn is a secret, a secret that the United States and four other governments have gone to extraordinary efforts to protect."

A spokesman for the magazine contended that none of the information in the article was obtained from classified government documents. Instead, the spokesman said, Mr. Morland gathered it on government-guided visits to atomic plants and from interviews, scientific literature and deduction.

Visa Problems Threaten Haven and $575,000 Investment

Mennonites Who Fled Mexico Watch Dream Vanish in Texas Dust

By John M. Crewdson

SEMINOLE, Tex. (NYT) — A small community of Mennonites that fled here from Mexico two years ago to escape religious persecution is discovering that what looked like a safe, promised land is actually a harsh landscape dotted with troubles and empty promises.

Although no one told them when they came, the Mennonites have learned that they entered the United States illegally and that there is scant hope that they will be allowed to stay. They also are about to lose the 10 square miles of farmland that was to be their settlement and the $500,000 that has been plowed into the land thus far.

The Mennonites have some reason to feel betrayed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that let them into the country and then insisted that they leave, by the real estate men who sold them land they have found to be overpriced and underwatered, and even by their own bishop, Heinrich Reimer, who encouraged and arranged details of the move.

But they are meeting these difficulties with stoicism and with a faith born of four generations of persecution and almost continual migration, from their ancestral home in the Netherlands to Germany, Russia, Canada, Mexico and, finally, Seminole.

"Some say it will be okay, some doubt," said Peter Dueck, who teaches at one of two Mennonite schools here. "We will see."

A sign on the highway near Mr. Dueck's school declares that this town on the west Texas plains is "the city with a future." But at this time of year, when the winter winds toss the coarse, dry soil into the sky, the country suggests a Martian landscape, with a sky that is merely a lighter shade of the earth's reddish brown.

Seminole, on the northern edge of the oil-producing Permian Basin, has survived because there is enough underground water for cultivating the plots of parched land that are not cluttered with oil wells. But the oil and the water are both running out.

When the 123 Mennonite families came here in search of land, Seminole welcomed them with open arms, relishing the prospect of putting land back into production and improving the quality of its labor force.

"They're a source of labor that we are deficient in here, and they're pretty nice people," Mayor Bobby Clark said recently. "We love them."

Insular, Cheerful

The Mennonites, known for being industrious and pious, are not hard to love. Traditionally insular, cheerful and quiet, they run their own schools, speak German, Spanish and English, train their children to follow the trades of their parents and take great pride in such collective endeavors as cheese-making and cabinet-making. Many of the men still farm, but the majority are skilled craftsmen — carpenters, machinists, welders.

From cheese-making and other trades, the Mennonites accumulated enough capital in Mexico to put down $445,000 on the old Nix family farm 20 miles outside Seminole. But most of the 500 Mennonites who came here arrived with tourist visas that expired after three months, and efforts to regularize their status have not been successful.

"They just don't qualify for the immigrant visa," said Silas Jervis, a spokesman for the immigration service in Washington. He added that giving them special treatment would raise the question of "how you can throw out 800,000 brown-skinned Mexicans each year and allow 500 white-skinned Mexicans to stay here."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, has said that he will introduce a bill to permit the Mennonites to remain in the United States permanently, and the immigration service has given the group a temporary reprieve from deportation. However, the legislation is not given much chance of success.

The Mennonites' misfortunes grew worse just a few days ago when Dennis Nix, the rancher whose land they bought two years ago for $1.7 million, filed a foreclosure notice over their failure to meet a $125,000 payment.

The land was purchased in January, 1977, by Bishop Reimer on behalf of 255 Mennonite families. But 132 of the families are still in Mexico, barred by the immigration service from joining those in Seminole, and they are unable to help pay for land they cannot live or work on.

Peter Bergen, a church leader here, said that the chances of coming up with the $1.2 million needed to pay off the mortgage were very slim, and that the Mennonites stood to lose the $575,000 they have invested because it is unlikely a buyer can be found.

The Mennonites have discovered that the price of $264 an acre that they paid Mr. Nix was about $70 more than the going price, Mr. Bergen said. Moreover, he said, it was not known until after the deed was recorded that the sale did not convey water rights — crucial to farming in this dry area — for more than half the land. The oil companies had obtained rights to the water for use in forcing the last oil out of depleted wells.

Only seven Mennonite families are able to live on and farm the land now; the others have had to move into town.

Mr. Bergen said that he and a few other Mennonites had discussed filing a lawsuit to recover their money, but that the majority of the church members had been against such a move. "We don't like to go to court," he said. "It's not our way."

But the church members do have a complaint, he said, against the real estate man who handled the sale and "assured us of permanent residence." According to Mr. Bergen, Mr. Dueck and others, two of the men, Bob Goodson and Jim Perry, told the Mennonites, while most of the group was still in Mexico, that all they needed to do to enter the United States legally was to purchase land here.

Seth Woltz, the Seminole real estate agent who handled the sale, denied any misrepresentation and said, "We didn't even know how they got in here."

Mr. Goodson said that, although the Mennonites entered the country with tourist visas, they brought with them most of their possessions and it was evident that they were coming to stay.

"The border patrol let them in. The whole thing was cleared by Charley Perez," he said, referring to the district director of the immigration service in El Paso, the border city where most of the Mennonites arrived.

Mr. Jervis said that an internal investigation failed to find any evidence that immigration officials had acted improperly in allowing the Mennonites into the United States.

Lawyer Retained

The Mennonites retained a lawyer, Lawrence Augustine, to help with their visa problems, but his expenses were ultimately paid by Mr. Woltz and his two partners in the sale. "He's the one that got them in all this trouble," Mr. Woltz said of the lawyer.

Mr. Augustine, who has been dismissed by the real estate men, said that he never promised permanent residence. He added that he believed then, and still believes, that despite the huge backlog of Mexicans seeking to emigrate to the United States, most of the Mennonites could have secured legal residence.

Throughout most of this, the principal Mennonite representative dealing with the immigration authorities, the real estate men and Seminole city officials was Mr. Reimer, then a bishop of the church.

Mr. Goodson asserted that if the Mennonites "were misled at all about anything, they were misled by their own bishop," and Mr. Bergen said that most of the church members, who have since defrocked Reimer, agreed that his role in the matter was far from clear.

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Ban the Bomb — and the Press?

Should a magazine be free to publish an article on how to make a hydrogen bomb?

That devilish question appears to lie at the heart of a suit the federal government has brought against The Progressive, a reputable populist magazine. We say "devilish" because we believe that Americans must be free to publish almost anything — except perhaps something like the design for a highly dangerous secret weapon. We say it "appears" to arise because the government seeks to suppress, before publication, an article that only it and the author and editors have read. The government says the article is entitled, "How a Hydrogen Bomb Works," contains "secret and restricted data" and would "help other nations develop" such a bomb. The magazine says another title was planned. So we do not know the critical fact: What does the article actually contain?

Still, we hasten to comment because the muzzling of any American publication is and should always be a grave event. The federal courts have long recognized that suppression before publication is the gravest possible denial of free speech and press. And only in the Espionage and Atomic Energy Acts has Congress even implied a procedure for suppressing "communication" of information that would injure the United States or help a foreign nation.

The executive branch, however, periodically claims such injury. It stopped the presses of The New York Times eight years ago in mid-publication of the Pentagon Papers, a confidential government history of the war in Vietnam. It even persuaded a majority of the Supreme Court that publication of the papers would be harmful to the country. But the court found no basis for suppression and no one then or since has produced a shred of evidence of any harm. Nevertheless, recent administrations, including the present one, have been altogether too quick to claim such damage to justify censorship and to make themselves partners in the editing of books, journals or newspapers.

So no matter how different or even irresponsible The Progressive's article may turn out to be, the proper stance for the courts and public toward the government in such cases is one of great skepticism. Talk of bombs, secrets and irreparable damage to the nation's security can be intimidating. But under the Constitution, government bears a "heavy burden" to prove extreme and immediate danger if it seeks to silence a magazine. It is that claim by government that is on trial, not the wisdom, value, maturity or patriotism of the article.

That said, we feel a touch of sympathy for United States District Judge Robert Warren of Milwaukee, who had to decide on short notice whether to prohibit publication of the article at least for the 10 days needed for initial argument. He is being told that the article would help smaller nations make a hydrogen bomb, or make it sooner, and thus wreck the anxious effort of the United States to halt the spread of these weapons. He is being told that the Atomic Energy Act authorizes suppression of the information. And beyond that, the government also invokes the Supreme Court's general standard that restraint of publication is justifiable only if it will surely result in grave, direct, immediate and irreparable harm to the national security of the United States and its people.

This is the escape clause for dedicated defenders of a free press. In acknowledging that no freedom can be absolute, they almost always cite exceptions that seem never likely to occur. In wartime, they have said, they might concede censorship for a battle plan or sailing time of a troopship. In peacetime, well, maybe a manual on how to build a nuclear bomb.

Warren accepts the "heavy burden" of the Constitution. But he also wants time to think "before I'd give the hydrogen bomb to Idi Amin." This seems to be a legitimate contest of concerns. Under the circumstances, a week or two of enforced restraint for a monthly journal seems a tolerable price.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



How the West Was Lost

Will the Senate Remember?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the next 12 months, the Senate of the United States will have to vote on the defense of the Middle East and on control, with the Soviet Union, of military arms — particularly nuclear weapons.

This will test the new Senate — the youngest of this century. Most of its members were not even born when, 60 years ago this month, the Senate entered into the historic debate on U.S. participation in the League of Nations and finally, on March 20, 1920, refused by seven votes to join that experiment in world order.

It would be inaccurate to assert that the decisions before President Carter and the Senate in 1979 are the same as between President Woodrow Wilson and the Senate of Henry Cabot Lodge in 1919-1920. We live in a wholly different world. But there are some similarities, assumptions and political tragedies of 1919 that may be relevant to the decisions this new Senate of 1979 may want to consider.

Vindictive

The first formal peace conference at the end of the First World War was held on 18 January, 1919. The atmosphere was vindictive and jingoistic: "Hang the Kaiser". . ."Make Germany Pay". . .

President Wilson then, not unlike President Carter today in Europe, was regarded as a dreaming moralist. Georges Clemenceau, the "tiger" of French politics, regarded Wilson's lectures on human rights and "self-determination" of nations as irrelevant nonsense — and attacked him with mordant wit.

."Mr. Wilson bores me with his 14 Points [for the moral order between nations]. . .Why," said Clemenceau, "even God Almighty had only 10 Commandments."

The Germans finally signed the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June, 1919, and President Wilson, returning from Paris, called the Senate to consider the treaty and found the senators in an ugly mood.

Our most distinguished American historians of that period, Samuel Eliot Morrison and Henry Steele Commager, reported as follows:

"Opposition to the League was compounded of diverse elements: hostility to Wilson, political partisanship, and senatorial pique: resentment of the fact that the American delegation to Versailles included no senator and no prominent Republican. . . Also, there was feeling that Wilson and America had been tricked and that the country should avoid future European entanglements. . ."

Power and Principles

There are some parallels here, not exact, but maybe relevant to our present time. The governing issue in 1979, as in 1919, is whether the United States will put its power behind its principles and try to bring some kind of order into a world of independent sovereign nations. This is what the Carter mission to the Middle East and the strategic arms negotiations with the Russians are all about.

But there is opposition to Carter on these points, as there was to Woodrow Wilson 60 years ago. Nineteen-nineteen was coming up on a presidential election year, as Carter is now facing a challenge to re-election, not only from the Republicans but even within his own party.

Also, there were important domestic economic issues of inflation and unemployment in 1919 at the end of the First World War — disillusionment with Wilson's "New Freedom," as there is now with Carter's "New Morality," particularly after the Justice Department's investigations into the financial deals of Bert Lance and Carter's own family business.

And yet, one would hope that this new generation of senators would read the history of the Senate debate in 1919, 60 years ago.

'Good Politics'

No doubt public opinion was with Henry Cabot Lodge after the First World War; no doubt it was against U.S. involvement in Woodrow Wilson's dreams for the League of Nations. And clearly this was "good politics," but it gave the nation Warren Harding as president in 1920.

Anyway, even if the comparison between 1919 and 1979 is regarded by some as dubious, a re-reading of the tragic conflicts between the president and the Senate in the earlier year may not be a wholly bad idea.

There is a good argument to be made that the Senate's rejection of the League of Nations, even if this was supported by the American people, contributed to the Second World War and changed the history of the 20th century. Clearly it led to the rise of world Communism and the decline of the free nations of the world.

At least, senators who have to vote on arms control and the defense of the Middle East might find it useful to study the history of the Senate and the League of Nations debate 60 years ago this month.

Messages to Moscow

The inability of Americans to do more than expostulate about the lack of political freedom in the Soviet Union can sometimes lead to a feeling of futility. But Soviet dissenters have made clear that campaigns on their behalf are important, that every effort to keep their cause alive serves to protect them and to restrain their rulers. So three such efforts in recent weeks are noteworthy and welcome.

One was the formation of a United States Helsinki Watch Committee, made up of 50 prominent citizens, to encourage and assist the activities of similar committees in other countries, as well as to keep an eye on human rights at home. The chairman of the group is Robert Bernstein, head of Random House, and its members include such well-known figures as Arthur Goldberg, Kenneth Clark, John Hersey, Arthur Miller and Jerome Wiesner.

The group plans to publicize the human rights records of states that participated in the 1975 Helsinki agreement and develop proposals for the conference of signatories to be held in Madrid next year.

A new campaign has been undertaken by the heads of several major publishing firms on behalf of Mykola Rudenko, the most prominent Soviet writer now in prison. The author of 30 books, he was expelled from the Communist Party and the Writers' Union in 1976 for his controversial writings. These, along with his activities as a member of Amnesty International and head of a Ukrainian group set up to monitor the Helsinki accords, last year brought him a sentence of seven years in a labor camp and five years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation." The American publishers hint that unless Rudenko is released, they may not attend the Moscow Book Fair in September. A number of major publishers did not attend the first fair in 1977, to the distress of the Soviet sponsors, who have been hoping for increased attendance this time.

And, finally, 2,400 American scientists, including 13 Nobel laureates, have vowed to curtail cooperation with the Soviet Union at least until Yuri Orlov and Anatoli Shcharanksy are released. If the Russians value scientific cooperation as much as they seem to, this show of solidarity should be impressive.

The demands for the release of specific individuals, such as Orlov, Shcharansky and Rudenko, are, to be sure, tactical. They focus world attention on gross cases of injustice and permit those who belong to an international community of scientists or writers to address the larger cause.

There are, alas, many others suffering for their opinions and the American groups emphasize that their concern extends to all dissenters. Those in the Soviet Union who seek greater scientific and cultural exchange with the West will no doubt get the message.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Michael Dobbs From Belgrade:

If any country is to be assigned Cuba's role in the Balkans, Yugoslav commentators argue privately, it is likely to be Bulgaria.

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia is in the grips of an atavistic "The Bulgars are coming" fever. Rumors that the country's hereditary enemy, neighboring Bulgaria, is again up to no good began with Belgrade taxi drivers, whose vehicles are an integral component of the Yugoslav system of "all-people's" territorial defense. Rumors then spread quickly through this city's unofficial information network, which comprises doormen, waiters, aspiring politicians, official chauffeurs and, above all, the diplomatic corps.

By the end of last week an old war veteran chatting to friends in a park was overheard to boast: "We could wipe them out in a week. They're no match for us."

Better Prepared

Even at the quietest of times, it is difficult to sort out fact from fiction in Belgrade's productive rumor mill. Western diplomats and other foreign analysts are, however, roughly agreed on the following: (a) The Yugoslav Army has been placed on a preliminary state of alert following unconfirmed reports that Soviet troops will shortly be taking part in joint maneuvers in Bulgaria for the first time since March, 1970; (b) Soviet troops in Hungary have recently moved into new installations closer to the Yugoslav and Romanian borders, and (c) the Yugoslav defense minister has just canceled a long-planned visit to the Netherlands "because of the international situation."

In short, Yugoslavia is in one of its periodic states of jitters — and it is a mood which the country's leaders are doing little to stifle. Over the last week there has been a spate of newspaper articles and speeches coupling thinly veiled warnings of what are seen here as the Kremlin's increasingly expansionist foreign policies with claims that Yugoslavs are now better prepared than ever before to resist an invader.

In the middle of it all, Marshal Tito has been shown on television playing billiards, a pastime clearly designed to show to anybody who might be wondering that at the age of 86 he still has a steady hand and a sharp eye.

There is every reason to believe that President Tito, who was the first Communist leader to break away from the Soviet bloc, is again deeply worried by Moscow's intentions toward his country. Apart from the reported Soviet troop movements, the immediate reason for his concern has been the fighting in Indochina, which poses considerable implications for Yugoslavia's independent brand of Communism and nonaligned foreign policy. Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia followed by China's decision to teach Vietnam a lesson was taken by Yugoslav officials as a warning of what might also happen here in the event of Soviet-inspired instability spreading to the Balkans.

The feelings of many Yugoslavs can be summed up in the phrase: "I'm not paranoid. I really am being persecuted." Given their country's turbulent past, it is not difficult to understand why they should feel this way. If there is any lesson to be drawn from Balkan history, it is that the big powers will take every opportunity to extend their own sphere of influence at the expense of weaker, divided nationalities.

Whatever the reassuring phrases Yugoslav officials trot out in public, there is little doubt that in private most of them are convinced that the Kremlin wants to regain control over their country.

Memoirs

In a recently published volume of very candid memoirs, a former Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, Veljko Micunovic, cited three reasons to support this view. First, it would make the Soviet Union a Mediterranean power for the first time in its history. Second, it would again create a monolithic Socialist bloc in Europe under complete Soviet control. Third, it would put an end to talk about "independence and equality" in relations between Communist countries, an idea first raised by the Yugoslavs.

Few Yugoslav analysts, however, believe that the Kremlin is likely to go about achieving its objectives by open military intervention. Such a move would undoubtedly encounter stiff resistance since the Yugoslav strategy of guerrilla defense is directly geared to meeting such a threat. A more pervasive fear is that the Russians could exploit a general climate of instability in the Balkans triggered off either by Tito's death or by severe upheavals in Turkey.

Lately, Bulgaria has been figuring ever more prominently in such post-Tito disaster scenarios. Just as Vietnam and China were each other's hereditary enemies long before they became Communist countries, so, too, were Bulgaria and Serbia (now the largest of Yugoslavia's six republics). The long-running dispute between the two sides over the status of Macedonia - a beautiful land of lakes and mountains now shared between Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece - remains one of the most intractable of Balkan problems. Indeed, it has flared up again with renewed vigor in the last few months.

Furthermore, Bulgaria is the Soviet Union's most devoted ally in Eastern Europe. If any country is to be assigned Cuba's role in the Balkans, Yugoslav commentators argue privately, it is likely to be Bulgaria. Yugoslav fears that Bulgaria could become a "Balkan Cuba" have been fueled by the mysterious visits to Sofia of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in January and Cuban Defense Minister Raoul Castro last weekend. Neither visit has been fully explained.

For their part, the Bulgarians have been scoffing at the Yugoslav fears. A statement issued by the Bulgarian news agency denied that any Soviet troops have so far been sent to Bulgaria (the only Warsaw Pact country apart from Romania where no Soviet troops are permanently stationed). The statement proclaimed that "Bulgaria threatens nobody," but did not rule out the possibility of joint maneuvers later this year.

Major Concern

While sympathizing with Yugoslavia's worries, Western diplomats caution that they should be seen in the context of a country which has always had a love-hate relationship with the Soviet Union. Yugoslav politicians, they say, tend to exaggerate their country's strategic importance and sometimes forget that the Kremlin has other foreign-policy priorities, including an overriding need for world peace. For the foreseeable future, the Soviet Union's major concern is likely to be China — not Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav leaders, however, still seem to believe in the domino theory of international politics. They have welcomed repeated expressions of U.S. support and friendship since President Carter came to office, but there are lingering uncertainties about his resolve. The doubts stem partly from what is seen as his failure to act decisively in international crises and partly by his election-campaign gaffe (later corrected) that the United States would on no account give military support to Yugoslavia in the event of a Soviet invasion.

All this has left the Yugoslavs more than ever convinced that their independence depends more on their relations with Moscow than with Washington. It is for this reason that sooner or later Marshal Tito is bound to make some move to patch up the present quarrel with the Kremlin. Improved relations would also benefit the Russians since Yugoslavia has an influential voice within the nonaligned movement — a voice which has recently been raised with increasing shrillness against the Soviet Union itself.

And therein lies the paradox that explains the zigzag course of Yugoslav-Soviet relations over the last 30 years: The more they fight, the more reason there is for both sides to make it up.

Letters

What Price Rights?

Having read, in your paper, of the political detainees, summary executions, secret trials and shootings by "Moslem guerrillas" in Iran, following the takeover by the Khomeini revolutionary government, I am wondering what happened to President Carter's bold and public stand on human rights for Iran of some months ago. We have not heard him on the subject since the acceptance of the new Iran regime by the United States.

Since the U.S. government decided to entertain diplomatic relations with the Khomeini revolutionary government, there have been more political prisoners taken and more disturbing political events than ever there were under the recent rule of the shah and, more especially, under that of Bakhtiar. And nothing said. . . What price human rights now?

FENELLA HOBSON.
Barnet, England.

Abortion Debate

It is ironic yet illuminating that David Haworth's article (IHT, Feb. 27) about dissension in the Netherlands over abortion should only have quoted the male premier, the male finance minister, one male bishop, the male pope, one male cardinal, one male adviser and one male poet.

The unstated assumption here is that it is only natural such an issue should be decided by *men*. Wrong: Women alone should have the right to decide what is done with their own bodies.

A (male) journalist's treatment of abortion as a struggle between church and state distorts the real issue: enforced motherhood. Whether determined by church *or* state, this is a crime against women. Disagreement between groups of men as to which one should control women's bodies simply compounds this crime.

LYDIA W. HORTON.
Brussels.

U.K. and Rhodesia

In his fantasy postview of events in Rhodesia, Jonathan Power (IHT, March 1) quotes with approval Nyerere's view that "a couple of British battalions arriving on U.S. planes" could have solved the situation.

I suggest to Messrs. Nyerere and Power:

- British troops ordered to Rhodesia for the purposes proposed would probably mutiny rather than travel.
- Almost every British politician (including those who loudly proclaim views similar to those of Mr. Power) knows that to try ordering British troops to take on a job like that would spell immediate political death.
- here aren't any British troops available. They're all either allowing themselves to be shot at by the IRA or are scraping the rust off their antiquated weapons in Germany.
- A couple of battalions would need a considerable support operation to be operational at that distance from base.
- The U.S. planes might find it embarrassing if the Rhodesians got the idea of putting a few oil drums across the runways where they were thinking of landing. And then where?

A. D. SIMONS.
Pany, Switzerland.

Good for Tigers

Thank you for printing the story about things looking up for tigers (IHT, Feb. 23.) Amid news of war in Vietnam, shootings in Iran, fights at the UN, strikes in Britain, cholera in Malaysia, clashes in Nicaragua, earthquakes in Mexico, turmoil in Italy, decline in stocks, dip in the dollar and rise in crime, it was indeed good to know that those friendly beasts, the tigers, are on the increase.

BARRY MATHER.
Nerja, Spain.

Tonkin Oil

Re Jay Mathews' article titled "Battle for a Border Area Nobody Wants" (IHT, March 2):

It is common knowledge among the few experts on Chinese oil and geology that the Gulf of Tonkin is oil-bearing country. The Chinese discovered oil less than two years ago and intended to use Peihai on the gulf not far from the Vietnamese border as a land base. They have currently four offshore rigs drilling, a fifth one slated to start this year and four more are being built for the Tonkin Gulf.

The Vietnamese have drilled some 12 holes in the Red River delta with Soviet help. They found oil off Haiphong, a mere 100 miles west of the Chinese discovery. The trouble is that no border has ever been agreed offshore in the Gulf of Tonkin. Vietnam claims the border should prolong the onshore boundary — the Chinese official map of 1976 claims almost all of the area, because of the island of Hainan. A reasonable delimitation will have to be a negotiated compromise.

It is obvious that whoever holds those border hills is in a stronger position to negotiate the delimitations of offshore Gulf of Tonkin oil fields.

J.J. BERREBY.
Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

International Opinion

Russia and India

The visit to India of [Soviet Premier] Kosygin could not have been better timed from the Russian point of view. Until very recently the government of Morarji Desai was showing signs of wanting to take a more even-handed approach to relations with the great powers. This was good news for the United States, which in the past has had an extraordinary knack of infuriating the Indians. It was good news, too, for the Chinese, whose relations with India have been cool since their border war but for whom India is now a very desirable prize in China's competition with the Soviet Union. It was, of course, for both these reasons bad news for the Russians. Moscow has invested heavily in India. . .

What importance these great-power maneuverings have in the long run is another matter. It is nice for the Indians to be courted, but they are (correctly) too concerned with their immense problems at home to have much influence on world events at the moment.

— From the Observer (London).

The Stilled Voices

It is beginning to dawn on countless Iranians that the ayatollah's regime might be a more savage and reactionary phenomenon than anything they knew under the shah. The ayatollah has demonstrated beyond doubt that he is a cruel and vengeful old bigot. His behavior even runs counter to the religion he professes, since the Koran advises victorious leaders to be merciful. When the shah was in power, he had no shortage of critics. Left-wingers, radical academics and pompous journalists all joined in a chorus of denunciation. Where are they now? Why are their voices stilled? Could it possibly be that now Iran appears to be moving into the anti-Western camp, all the violence, bloodshed and misery is suddenly acceptable?

— From the Sunday Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1904

BERLIN — It would be difficult to exaggerate the excitement which the decision of the German Government to abrogate the law against officially recognizing the Jesuits has caused. The decision shows to what a degree the Government considers the support of the Catholic Center party necessary for the carrying through of the Imperial policy. Protests are reported from all parts of the Empire, the most striking from Saarbruecken, where the statue of Bismarck was shrouded with drape and a placard hung on the hands, bearing the words, "Awake, Bismarck."

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1929

DAYTONA, Fla. — Major H.O.D. Segrave, the English speed maniac, set a world record for speed in a motorcar by driving his 1,000-horsepower, 12-cylinder "Golden Arrow" at over 230 miles an hour along the beach here, surpassing the previous record by over 20 miles an hour. His wife, sitting in the stands, covered her face with her hands as Major Segrave hurtled over the sand. The "Golden Arrow" resembles a long tube with a rudder on the back. It is all metal, and that metal mostly tin. A glorified tin lizzie, if there ever was one.

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William R. Holden
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Hopes to Avert Violence

Ankara Preaches Peace To Deeply Divided Sects

By David A. Andelman

ISTANBUL (NYT) — Turkey's supreme religious leader went on nationwide television the other day to urge "an end to intrigues designed to shatter the unity of our country."

Lufti Dogan, once the mufti of Ankara and now minister of state for religious affairs, declared that the "moral principles" of Islam could not be invoked "to explain the murders committed in our country owing to differences of opinion."

His message was the latest move in a campaign to promote religious harmony in a country that, officials say at least, had had no disharmony for 50 years until violent sectarian clashes in late December in the southeastern town of Kahramanmaras. The campaign began several days later.

Officials imposed martial law on 13 provinces and blamed the bloodshed on rivalry between extremists of the left and right who were accused by the government of "inciting" mobs of the Alevi and Sunni sects. But it was immediately clear to most Turks that the political agitation drew on deep sectarian bitterness.

Taking No Chances

A short time after the incidents in Kahramanmaras, leading imams of the Alevi sect appeared in Mr. Dogan's offices in Ankara to assure him that the affair would not mean the start of the kind of Islamic insurgence that engulfed Iran.

But Mr. Dogan and other members of the government of Premier Bulent Ecevit were taking no chances. In the last two months, they have sent teams of veteran imams to areas of the country where Sunnites and Alevis live. The teams have been provided with sermons, tracts and a strong sales pitch of the sort that Mr. Dogan was preaching.

Religious leaders concede privately that it will not be an easy campaign.

Turkey is legally a secular state. Fifty-five years ago, when Kemal Ataturk created the modern Turkish nation, he broke the power of the mullahs, imams and muftis. He abolished the caliphate and removed from power the caliph, the equivalent of the pope in the Ottoman empire.

He converted the muezzin's call to prayer from Arabic to Turkish, ordered the Koran translated into Turkish, banned the prayer hat known as the fez, discouraged the use of the veil by women, and outlawed the mystical orders such as the dervishes.

Dervishes Underground

But Islam remained the religion of 98 percent of Turkey. Particularly in the vast rural interior and among the poor and uneducated, it is not easy to exorcise feelings that went back more than 1,000 years. The mystical orders went underground, many women continued wearing the veil, and pressure mounted for relaxation of some of the prohibitions. Today the muezzin's call is again in Arabic, and dervishes are again practicing their rites.

During this Islamic retrenchment and subsequent revival, some facts remained unchanged. The secular power of the clergy never revived. The supreme religious leader is Mr. Dogan, a government appointee. In a recent interview, he conceded with a grin that if there still were a caliphate, he would be the caliph. Instead, he is a university graduate with a doctorate in theology who favors dark pin-striped suits.

Something else that remained intact, Mr. Dogan added, was the historic distinction between Sunni and Alevi Moslems.

Sunnites have dominated Turkey since the schism in the Moslem faith shortly after Mohammed's death, when Sunnites and Shiites separated. The Shiites, led in Iran by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, also dominate Iraq and Syria, and are, with minor liturgical distinctions, the Alevis of Turkey. About 35 million of Turkey's population of 43 million are Sunnites. Alevis number about 7 million.

Bowing Toward Mecca

Alevis have a far more relaxed attitude toward their religion than the Sunnites. Alevis rarely attend mosque services, while Sunnites continue to pray five times a day, placing their prayer rugs on the floor and bowing toward Mecca.

In regions such as Kahramanmaras, the distinctions are even more obvious. While Sunni women continue to walk the streets fully veiled, Alevi women wear only a white bandanna around their hair. Sunni men wear long beards and hats with a close resemblance to the outlawed fez, wound with scarves. Alevi men are neatly trimmed and hatless.

In the major cities of the west — Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Adana — the distinctions have become blurred. But in the poorer areas, the *gecekondus*, the two sects continue to cluster in their own villages, perpetuating division and bitterness.

Leftist extremists have taken advantage of the discrimination that many Alevis still feel as a minority. Far-right politicians have capitalized on what they call Alevi attempts to corrupt the conservative religious values of the Sunnites. There are deep prejudices on both sides.

Code-Word Tests

An elderly physician, a practicing member of the mystical dervishes, said recently that he was fully capable of telling most Alevi men on sight. "They wear a distinctive kind of mustache that covers their lip," he sneered. "And when there are several in a coffee house and a new person arrives, they have their own code words. They test this newcomer. If he responds properly, the conversation continues as before. He is one of them. If he does not respond properly, the conversation takes an entirely different course."

Mr. Dogan believes that prejudice can be held in check in Turkey by the more powerful forces of secularism. He noted that there is no single religious leader here with a national following. There is no religious figure in prison or exile around whom a movement could cluster.

"Shiite is political, Alevi is not," Mr. Dogan said. "We are past political parties of religions. Our Islam is not founded on sects."

What he fears are "political opportunists" who may try to revive these prejudices. "This is what we must campaign against, what our imams are preaching against. Only knowledge will prevent such exploitation in Turkey."



A Soviet detective photographs U.S. newsmen leaving a press conference held in Moscow by Jewish dissidents.

Soviet Detectives Film Newsmen Leaving Meeting With Dissidents

MOSCOW, March 11 (NYT) — Soviet security men stationed outside a Moscow apartment building photographed and filmed U.S. correspondents who were leaving a news conference with Jewish dissidents yesterday. The authorities had prevented other dissidents from coming to the gathering from Leningrad, Vilnius, Kiev and Kharkov, the organizers said.

The meeting took place in the ninth-floor apartment of Grigory Rozenshtein, who, like most of those present, long has been denied permission to emigrate. Would-be emigrants often seek publicity through the U.S. press.

The meeting produced little in the way of news. Ida Milgrom, the mother of Anatoli Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year sentence on a treason conviction for alleged espionage, said that her son was denied permission to see his parents last month and had received only 3 of 18 letters sent by his wife from abroad.

Mark Novikov, who has been refused permission to emigrate because he allegedly dealt with secret documents in his job, said that a law on Soviet citizenship that was enacted in December bars divorced mothers with children from emigrating if their former husbands remain in the Soviet Union.

The half-dozen reporters who had come found a plainclothesman with a walkie-talkie waiting at the elevator when they got out at the ground floor. Outside, on Butlerova Street, at least two still photographers and one movie cameraman went into action as soon as the reporters emerged. They smiled when some of the reporters waved. One plainclothesman, indicating the Jews, told Fred Coleman of Newsweek magazine, "You're dealing with scum."

Well Levels Fell Suddenly

Russia Reportedly Forecast 2 Quakes a Day in Advance

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — Geologists in the Soviet Union predicted a major earthquake in central Asia the day before it occurred on Nov. 1, reports reaching the U.S. Geological Survey say.

This would be the second earthquake to be forecast a day ahead of time. The Chinese predicted a quake the day before it struck Haicheng on Feb. 5, 1976, evacuating people from the region on Feb. 4.

But the Soviet quake may have been the first to have been predicted with the kind of precision that scientists prefer in evaluations of seismic activity before earthquakes. "What impressed us about the Soviet prediction was the large number of measurements they had over more than a year's time," said Rob Wesson, chief of the survey's office of earthquake studies.

"Then, in mid-October, last year they began to see some abrupt changes in seismicity, and the day before [Oct. 31] saw even more abrupt changes in water levels."

10 Artesian Wells

That day, the levels in 10 artesian wells fell suddenly in regions within 100 miles of the point at which the quake's epicenter was recorded the next day. The water level in a well a mile deep fell abruptly after having risen continuously for weeks.

"Based mainly on the water-well data, the Soviets made their prediction the afternoon before the earthquake," said David Simpson of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Observatory. "There is a growing belief among geologists that in the final stages before an earthquake there is a general swelling in the earth's crust that opens up cracks that allow ground water to seep downward."

A quake that registered 6.7 on the Richter scale struck a region in the Alai Mountains of south-central Kazakhstan on Nov. 1. Its epicenter was in an uninhabited region at an elevation of 10,000 feet and about 100 miles south of Andizhan and 100 miles east of Garm.

White House Adviser

"It was a large quake. Nobody was injured but it was felt as far away as Tashkent, 700 kilometers from the epicenter," Mr. Simpson said. He added that he was in Dushanbe at the time, about the same distance away as Tashkent, "and I felt it."

Aware of the attempts that Soviet geologists were making to predict earthquakes in central Asia, Mr. Simpson returned to the United States and wrote a detailed report for the Office of Earthquake Studies on what he was told of the Nov. 1 prediction. Two weeks ago, White House science adviser Frank Press returned from Moscow, where he was told of the Soviet prediction.

Soviet geologists told Mr. Simpson that they had expected for some time an earthquake in the region where the Nov. 1 quake struck. There had been four quakes from 1976 until March of last year in regions surrounding the Alai Mountains, suggesting that the strain in the earth's crust that was relieved by those four quakes was being transferred elsewhere.

Seismic instruments at four places in Kazakhstan measured changes in the earth's tilt at the same time that they recorded new deformations in the earth's crust north and south of where the quake struck. In the months before the quake, there was a sudden decrease in seismic shocks north of the epicenter.

The Russians ultimately predicted an earthquake in the Alai Mountains. The prediction was off by a few hours and about one-half a unit of magnitude on the Richter scale, and missed the epicenter by about 100 miles.

Italy Condemns Anti-Semite Row

ROME, March 11 (AP) — Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani has instructed the ambassador to Israel to express to Israeli authorities the Italian government's regret for an anti-Semitic incident at a European Cup basketball game between Italian and Israeli teams, a statement said.

The incident happened Wednesday night in Varese, near the Swiss border, when about 60 youths carried wooden crosses and yelled such slogans as "Jews to the ovens" during a game between Emerson of Varese and Maccabi of Tel Aviv.

The Foreign Ministry described the incident as a disgraceful and shameful episode of hooliganism.

Algeria Leader Names Premier, Foreign Minister

ALGIERS, March 11 (Reuters) — Interior Minister Mohammed Abdelghani has been appointed premier of Algeria. He will retain the Interior Ministry portfolio.

President Bendjedid Chadli named Mr. Abdelghani to the post last week, waiving a constitutional option to assume the duties of premier, like the late President Houari Boumedienne.

Finance Minister Mohammed Sedik Benyahia was made foreign minister, succeeding Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who was named minister-adviser to the president, with Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Mr. Bouteflika was foreign minister for 17 years, serving before and during the 13-year presidency of Mr. Boumedienne, who died in December.

Abducted Official Is Freed in Italy

POTENZA, Italy, March 11 (AP) — Police raided a cave today in a mountainous area 40 kilometers east of this southern provincial capital and freed a Christian Democrat official who had been kidnapped Thursday outside Rome.

Police said that while they were engaged in a shootout with two men guarding Emilio Francesco Falco, 39, they raided the cave where they found Mr. Falco chained. One of the men was wounded and a policeman was slightly injured. Mr. Falco was not harmed.

The Red Brigades had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. Police, however, said the that two men guarding Mr. Falco were underworld figures with criminal records. They identified them as Francesco Cantorino, 30, and Francesco Moschetta, 39.

Policeman Slain In Madrid Battle

MADRID, March 11 (AP) — A police inspector was killed in a shoot-out with suspected terrorists in suburban Madrid yesterday.

One of the suspects, Antonio Tosina Garcia, was arrested. Police said that he was among alleged members of the extreme leftist group GRAPO who were being sought in connection with the assassination of Gen. Agustin Munoz Vazquez in Madrid last Monday.

The slain policeman, Angel Rodriguez Hermida, was listed as the 28th person to die in terrorist violence in Spain this year.

1 Killed, 13 Injured By Elephant in India

NEW DELHI, March 11 (AP) — One person was killed and 13 injured when an elephant taking part in an annual race in the southern state of Tamil Nadu ran into the crowd on the grounds of a Hindu temple on Friday, the United News of India reported yesterday.

The elephant became violent in the third round of the elephant race at Gurubayur, near Madras.

Talks Reported in Critical Phase

Estuary Plans Renew Dutch-German Border Dispute

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE (IHT) — Negotiations between the governments of the Netherlands and West Germany to define a disputed frontier area on the Ems estuary, in the northern Netherlands, have moved into a critical phase, according to officials here.

The estuary marks the approximate frontier between the two nations and, for more than 300 years, the Dutch and the Germans have agreed to differ about where the border should be drawn when it crosses the river.

Until recently, this vagueness had not mattered. Now, both countries want to deepen the estuary — the West Germans to extend the harbor at Emden and build an industrial park, the Dutch to construct facilities to handle imports of Algerian liquefied natural gas. Each side insists that, if the other's plan goes ahead, the frontier will be violated.

What once was regarded as a joke by the Dutch and the Germans in this rural area has become the subject of intensive diplomacy on what may be the last disputed frontier in Western Europe.

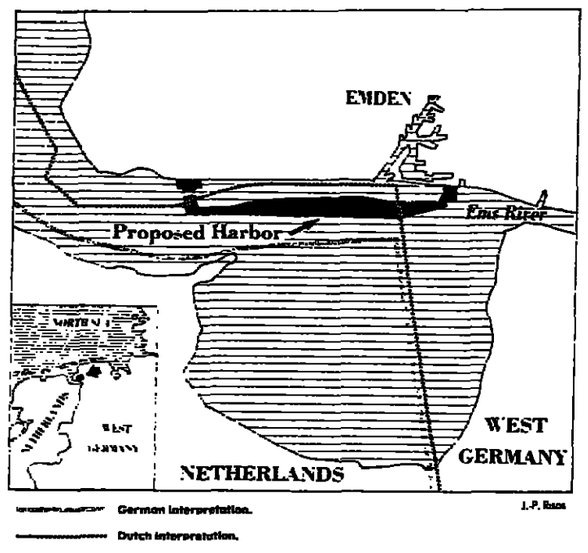
Dutch View

The Dutch say that the border runs down the middle of the navigable channel in the Ems, but, at a crucial bend in the river, such a line runs very close to the West German bank. If this point of view prevails, the proposed harbor would impinge on Dutch territory for about 10 kilometers.

The West Germans insist that the frontier runs parallel to the river's southern bank, following the low-water line, which would put the border between 100 and 300 meters from Dutch dry land. On this basis, the new installations would be within West German territory.

Both governments are embarrassed by the issue. Although they are playing it down, it is obvious that the economic stakes are high. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman here said: "Talks are continuing and have reached a very delicate stage. For the moment, the less said about them the better."

The matter is complicated because it concerns an area long designated as a region of natural beauty. In its higher reaches, where the Ems estuary is known as the Dollart, there are bird sanctuaries on both sides of the frontier. West German and Dutch conservationists do not want these to be threatened.



Kees Lambers, an international law expert at Groningen University, has warned that the West German plans are incompatible with the area's status as a nature preserve. Moreover, the Dutch believe that, if they do not resist the harbor, they will be giving territory to West Germany, he said. This is a view held by a majority of parliamentarians in the Netherlands Second Chamber, which is to vote soon on a resolution condemning any moves to disturb the environment along the frontier.

In an attempt to overcome the opposition in the Netherlands, the West German promoters of the harbor plan, who have been promised by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that 46 percent of the cost would be met by federal funds, have suggested that the project should be a joint venture.

This does not, however, meet the environmental objections. Talks have been held intermittently for two years, "in a good spirit," according to a Dutch official, but they have become urgent because the West Germans have begun preparatory work on the harbor extension.

Not all Dutch interests are opposed to the harbor. Dutch contractors would get commissions for a substantial part of its construction, and Dutch workers, in an area of high unemployment, would benefit by crossing the river to help build the harbor. Wage levels on the northern bank are an average of 13 percent higher than in the Netherlands.

Suggestions that the matter be laid before the International Court of Justice here have been rejected by both sides. The governments agree that the dispute should be settled bilaterally, through diplomatic means.

News Analysis

Class Consolidation Seen in Spain Vote

By James M. Markham

MADRID (NYT) — A longtime tragedy of Spanish politics has been the incapacity of the right to organize itself and govern without igniting a sharp, sometimes violent reaction from a volatile left. The antagonism between right and left during the tumultuous Second Republic led in 1936 to civil war, a chapter of Spanish history that still conditions political behavior here.

Postmortems on last week's parliamentary elections have understandably focused on the personal triumph of Premier Adolfo Suarez and the failure of the second-ranking Socialists to improve their position significantly.

But another, long-term result of Spain's second free election since the death of Franco in November, 1975, may be the consolidation of an important part of the Spanish middle class into a single party, Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center.

Since being chosen by his friend King Juan Carlos in the summer of 1976 to govern the country, the premier has been consistently reproached for leaning too far to the left, of alienating his natural constituency of big and small businessmen, bankers and, at times, even the Roman Catholic Church establishment.

Mr. Suarez's perceived leftism — his warm embraces with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana, for example — has usually been more symbolic than real. But it has been a conscious strategy, with no small contribution from the king himself, intended to avoid any opening of the rift between the two Spains in this highly class-conscious society.

The Union of the Democratic Center calls itself an interclass party "inspired by Christian humanism," one of the premier's preferred phrases. Something of a self-made man, and an outsider to Spain's monied establishment, Mr. Suarez has nonetheless finally linked up with important financial centers, which this time backed his campaign. Few of the party's leaders, moreover, come from humble backgrounds.

The combination of Mr. Suarez's liberal statements and essentially conservative stands on divorce, abortion and economic issues turned out to be deadly for those on his right who believed that he had gone too far to the left and had lost the trust of the large number of Spaniards who became middle-class during the economic boom of the 1960s.

For this election, the rightist Popular Alliance of Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a one-time Franco minister, presented itself as the Democratic Coalition. "If you feel you're center-right, vote Democratic Coalition," was its main campaign slogan.

But with polls suggesting the possibility of a strong Socialist advance, thousands of Spaniards who felt center-right also thought that the premier embodied those sentiments, and deserted Mr. Fraga's party. The Popular Alliance drew 8.3 percent of the popular vote in June, 1977; this time it won only 5.5 percent, tumbling from 16 to 9 seats in the lower house. Another segment of its following abandoned it for the neo-fascist National Union, which won only 2 percent of the vote and one seat.

To consolidate Spain's new party of the middle and lower-middle classes, Mr. Suarez's strategists now must duplicate their performance of last week in the April 3 municipal elections.

The Socialists and the Communists expect to do well in such big cities as Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Seville, but the government party might match them in smaller cities, like Zaragoza, Valladolid and Santander, not to speak of towns and villages where it has already fielded more candidates than has the left.

Clever Alliance

Moreover, Mr. Suarez, through a clever alliance with Josep Tarradellas, the patriarch of Catalan regionalism and president of Catalonia's fledgling local government, has established an important political beachhead in the heavily industrialized northeast. Catalan nationalists may even provide Mr. Suarez with the nine seats he needs for an absolute majority in the lower house.

Meanwhile, the Socialists, who aimed their campaign at many of the middle-class voters who ultimately voted for Mr. Suarez, will have to rethink their strategy during the next four years, the mandate of the new Parliament. "The working classes have taught the Socialists a lesson," said Santiago Carrillo, whose small Communist Party marginally improved its position with 23 seats and 10 percent of the vote.

But what lesson? Neither Mr. Carrillo nor Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez seems ready to join a 1930s-style popular front, even though the combined popular votes of their two parties surpassed Mr. Suarez's coalition by 40.1 to 35.2. Both leftist leaders know that a Communist-Socialist alliance would frighten many Spaniards, including the military, and that the Socialists seem to believe they can do better by avoiding alliances for the moment.

Genscher Leaves Hospital

BONN, March 11 (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday left a hospital here after treatment for a heart ailment, a Liberal Party spokesman said today. Mr. Genscher was admitted Tuesday. He will be on convalescent leave for several weeks.

Obituaries

Cardinal Jean Villot, 73, Vatican Secretary of State

ROME, March 11 (NYT) — Cardinal Jean Villot, 73, a Frenchman who was Vatican secretary of state under three popes and served twice as interim head of the Roman Catholic Church last year, died Friday.

Cardinal Villot, who came to the Vatican in 1969 from the post of Archbishop of Lyons, died of bronchial pneumonia in his Vatican apartment, to which he returned Friday after four days in a Rome hospital. According to a Vatican statement, Pope John Paul II visited him at the hospital two days ago.

As the *camerlengo*, or chamberlain, after the deaths of Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul I, Cardinal Villot ran church affairs and directed preparations for the conclaves of cardinals to elect a successor. On both occasions he was widely mentioned as a candidate.

When Pope Paul announced to the College of Cardinals on May 1, 1969, that he had chosen Cardinal Villot to succeed Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, then 86, as his secretary of state, he praised the French-born prelate's "virtues and wisdom of a true man of the church." The appointment was the first for a Frenchman and only the third for a non-Italian.

Cardinal Villot often acted behind the scenes as a conciliator, attempting to mediate theological disputes and conflicts between church groups. "Let us not overdramatize things," he often admonished aides when they reported personality clashes in the hierarchy or potential threats to church unity.

He advocated understanding for priests who wanted to get married while continuing to serve in the ministry, but conservatives overruled him.

A native of the Auvergne, central France, he became, in his own words, "a Roman at heart." He spoke Italian with a slight accent and liked to impress natives with his knowledge of Italian wine.



Cardinal Jean Villot

Thomas Dinesen

COPENHAGEN, March 11 (AP)— Thomas Dinesen, 86, a Danish writer, farmer and engineer who fought in the Canadian Army during World War I and won the Victoria Cross, died today, his family announced.

Mr. Dinesen was a brother of Karen Blixen, who wrote some of her most famous works under the pseudonym Isak Dinesen. She died in 1962. Like his sister, Mr. Dinesen spent many years in Kenya, working as an engineer and a farmer.

He volunteered to fight in World War I and rose to the rank of first lieutenant in the Canadian Army. The war was the subject of Mr. Dinesen's first book, "No Man's Land," in 1928. It was followed by collections of short stories and essays. His last work, published four years ago, was a biography of his sister, whose books included "Out of Africa" and "Seven Gothic Tales."

After the Upheaval in Iran

Cautious Iraq Courts Dissidents, Arabs

By Marvine Howe

BAGHDAD (NYT) — To the north and south of Baghdad stretch flashy, new stone villages with television antennas, schools and clinics, new highways with long lines of Mercedes trucks, new factories with Japanese and West European machinery, new farm projects with American and East European equipment.

Yet Iraq, which has a population of 12 million and is earning about $30 billion a year from oil, is trying to avoid the mistakes of other oil powers who have modernized too quickly.

Before the crisis in Iran, Iraq's ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party had embarked on a program of relatively moderate economic development, social reforms and an independent foreign policy, accompanied by strict security.

Some of the factors in the Iranian upheaval exist here: a Shiite Moslem majority that to some extent feels excluded from power, an intellectual minority, including Communists, that resents the Ba'ath Party's domination, and a Kurdish minority seeking greater autonomy.

The Iraqi regime had established close working relationship with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran. Before Iraq announced a plan to realign itself with Syria, it was in frequent conflict with Syria and with the Palestinians.

Now, without acknowledging concern over the possible spread of Iran's upheaval, the rulers of Iraq have moved to accelerate social reforms, particularly in sensitive areas, to improve relations with other Arab countries, and to consolidate their independence from the big powers.

Despite its participation in international trade, Iraq remains deeply suspicious of foreigners. Diplomats from both East and West must obtain travel permits to leave the capital, even for nearby Babylon, and often they do not get them.

With its new prosperity, Iraq has increasingly turned to Western Europe, Latin America and Japan for goods and services, despite its 15-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. While the Russians give military assistance and the Eastern bloc provides technical aid, Western Europe, particularly France, now supplies Iraq with half its military equipment.

"We take into consideration Socialism, but not at the expense of quality," said Khalil al-Kassab, a senior official in the Planning Ministry, who said that Iraq deliberately diversified its economic relations so as not to be dependent on any one country.

Economic relations with the United States are improving, although there has been no U.S. Embassy here since Baghdad broke diplomatic relations after the 1967 Middle East war. The U.S. interests section in the Belgian Embassy — which has seven U.S. diplomats, compared with two for the Belgians — sent 700 Iraqi students to the United States last year and arranged $300 million in sales.

U.S. Relations Possible

Saddam Hussein, officially Iraq's second in command but its effective ruler, has stirred a minor uproar by saying that the government would "unhesitatingly" restore diplomatic relations with the United States if they were in Iraq's and the Arab world's interest.

Government sources hastily asserted that this was not a change in Iraqi policy. They said that the question of relations would come up in the next few months, when Syria and Iraq unify their foreign services, because Damascus has an embassy in Washington.

Iraq's move to unite with Syria after a decade of hostility was made in October in response to the danger of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, according to the Iraqis. In the view of Western diplomats here, Baghdad is hastening the process because of the events in Iran.

The Baghdad press frequently reports visits by Syrian delegations to Iraq and vice versa. There are reports of Iraqi-Syrian coordination at almost every level, among artists, students, physicians, engineers and agronomists, as well as between the directors of civil aviation, tourism, television and radio, and even economic planning.

Mediation Move

Long estranged from the Arab mainstream, Iraq has moderated its policies since it played host to an Arab summit meeting in November. It has intensified consultations with its more conservative neighbors in the Gulf region. It recently led a move to mediate in the fighting between the two Yemens.

While Iraqi officials adamantly deny any spillover here from the Islamic revival in Iran, religious sources note that the Ba'ath Party leadership is showing increasing deference to Islam. Mr. Hussein recently toured the south, which is entirely Shiite, to demonstrate governmental concern and to promise reforms. In what is seen as a move to appease religious and political dissent, the government announced recently that it would hold long-delayed elections for a general assembly.

Mr. Hussein recently visited Thawra township, the city's worst slum area, where Shiite rural migrants and Communist activists live. The authorities have delayed making improvements there. Mr. Hussein announced that the government had decided to provide normal services such as sewers and paved streets "in spite of our conviction that oil exists" under Thawra.

Information Minister Saad Qassim Hammoudi has categorically denied recent rumors from East European sources of the executions of between 14 and 34 Communists here at the end of last year. The government has confirmed the execution last May of 21 Communists who were accused of trying to establish cells in the armed forces.

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NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 4½s84N	78.16
IAm 5.20s92	83
IAm 8⅝s95	93.8
IAm 8¼s85	94.16
IAm 8s85	93.16
World Bank	
IntBk 4½s90	65
IntBk 5⅝s91	70
IntBk 5⅞s93	70.4
IntBk 8⅝s95	94
IntBk 8⅝s96	87
IntBk 8s80	97.20
InBk 8.15s85	92.28
IntBk 8.3s80	96.16
IntBk 8.6s85	96
InBk 8.35s80	97.16
InBk 8.85s85	96
InBk 9.35s00	98.8
IntBk 8⅞01	89
IntBk 7.65s87	88.16
IntBk 8¼02	88.16
IntBk 7¾87	89.16
IntBk 8.35s02	89
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	99
AMInt 9⅝s95	93

Bonds	Last Price
APL 10¾97	85¾
ARA 4¾s96	64⅞
ATO 4⅜s87	66½
AetnCr 8¾83	95
AetnLt 8⅛07	89½
AlaBn 11.5s99	100¾
AlaP 9s2000	84¾
AlaP 8½s01	81⅞
AlaP 7¾s02	74⅞
AlaP 8⅞s03	84⅝
AlaP 8¼s03	78
AlaP 9¾s04	93⅝
AlaP 10⅞05	101⅞
AlaP 10½05	97½
AlaP 8⅝07	83⅞
AlaP 8⅝87	90
AlaP 9¼07	88
AlaP 9½08	91¾
AlaP 9⅝08	92
Alaska 6s96	78¾
Alexn 5½96	57½
AllgL 4s81	86⅝
AllgL 9s89	90½
AlldC 5.2s91	87½
AlldC 6.6s93	85⅝
AlldC 7⅞96	89⅝
AlldC 9s2000	96¼
AlldSt 4½92	100
AllstF 8⅞87	96
Alcoa 3s79	98 9-32
Alcoa 4¼s82	89⅛
Alcoa 3⅞s83	83¼
Alcoa 5¼s91	102½
Alcoa 6s92	80¾
Alcoa 9s95	94⅞
AluCa 9½95	96⅛
AMAX 8s86	91⅜
Amerce 5s92	74⅞
AHes 6¾96	78½

Bonds	Last Price
AFoP 4.8s87	71⅛
AForP 5s30	56
AAirl 4¼s92	55
AAirl 11s88	102¾
AAirl 10⅞88	102
AAirl 10s89	99⅛
ABrnd 4⅝90	74⅛
ABrnd 5⅞92	73⅜
ABrnd 9⅝79	99⅝
ABrnd 8⅛85	93¾
ABdt 9.35s00	98⅛
ACan 6s97	74⅝
ACan 9¼84	99
ACeM 6¾91	58⅛
ACred 7.95s92	91
ACyan 8⅜06	90
AExC 9½s82	99
AExC 8½s86	94⅞
AGnIn 6½94	93
AHoist 5½93	87
AHosp 5¼99	100
AInvt 8¾s89	87⅛
AMF 4¼s81	92½
AmMot 6s88	80½
ASmel 4⅝88	68⅛
AmStr 9⅞90	97½
AmStr 9⅝01	91
ASug 5.3s93	61½
ASu 5.3s93r	60⅛
ATT 2⅝s80	92½
ATT 2¾s82	85⅜
ATT 3¼s84	76⅜
ATT 4⅜s85	78⅜
ATT 4⅜s85r	78⅜
ATT 2⅜s86	69¼
ATT 2⅞s87	66⅞
ATT 3⅞s90	65
ATT 3⅞s90r	65½
ATT 8s400	95⅛
ATT 7s01	79¼
ATT 6½s79	97½
ATT 7⅛s03	80⅝
ATT 8.80s05	94½
ATT 7¾s82	94¼
ATT 8⅝s07	93¼
Amfac 5¼94	68
Ampx 5½94	63¾
Anhr 5.45s91	87
Anhr 6s92	81¼
Anhr 9.20s05	98½
AppP 7¼s79	98⅛
AppP 11⅛83	102¼
AppP 11s82	101
AppP 10½84	100½
Arco 8.70s81	97½
Arco 8s82	95⅜
Arco 8⅝s83	96
Arco 8s84	92⅞
Arco 7⅝82	93¼
Arco 7¾86	90⅞
ArizP 9½s82	99¼
ArizP 9.8s80	99½
ArizP 10⅝00	102¼
ArlnRlt 5s86	43
ArmS 5.9s92	82¾
Armr 5s84	82½
ArCk 8s96	88¾
ArRub 4½87	76¼
AshO 4¾93	114
AsCp 9¼90	95⅛
AsCp 8.2s87	90½
AsCp 8⅝87	93⅞
AsInv 5⅝79	97 9-16
Atchn 4s95st	59
Atchsn 4s95	59¾
Atchn 4s95r	58⅛
ARich 8⅝00	93
AvcoC 5½93	64¼
AvcoC 7½93	74¼
AvcoC 9⅝01	131
AvcoF 7⅞89	85¾
AvcoF 9¼89	97½
AvcoF 11s90	104
AvcoF 7⅞92	83¾
AvcoF 8.35s	87
AvcoF 9⅞83	98½
AvcoF 8½s84	94
AvcoF 8.2s86	89¾
AvcoF 9⅞98	96¼
Avery 9⅛81	97¼
BPNA 9s80	98
BPNA 10s80	100⅛
BPNA 9¼01	93½
Bally 6s98	111
BO 4s80	92¼

Bonds	Last Price
BO 4¼95	59⅛
BO 4½10A	80½
BalGE 10s82	101¼
BalGE 10⅝83	101⅛
BalGE 9⅞05	100⅛
BalGE 8⅝06	86½
BalGE 8¼07	85
BalGE 9⅞08	95⅝
BangP 8¼94	85
BangP 11½98	97
BkCal 6½96	81
BkNY 6¼94	90
Banka 7⅞03	84
Banka 8⅞05	93¾
Banka 8⅝01	92⅝
Bkam 8.35s07	88⅝
BnkTr 8⅝99	84½
BnkTr 8⅝02	91
BaxL 4⅜s91	104
BaxL 4⅜s01	94¼
BayCol 8½81f	90
BecD 4⅛s88	84
BecD 5s89	77¼
BeecA 4⅜93	146
Belco 4⅜s88	88½
Belden 8s90	101
BellPa 8⅝06	91
BellPa 7s80	96¼
BellPa 9⅝14	100
BellPa 8¾15	93⅛
BellPa 8⅛17	87¼
BellPa 9¼19	97⅜
Bemi 6¾92	83⅞
Bendx 6⅝92	83¼
Bendx 9¼81	98⅛
BenCp 7½96	82⅛
BenCp 6¾79	98 5-16
BenCp 7½98	82½
BenCp 8.35s88	92¼
BenF 4⅞81	89
BenNJ 7⅝84	91⅛
Berky 5⅝86	66
BethSt 3¼80	92
BethSt 4½90	68⅞
BethSt 9s00	94⅜
BlkD 8.45s85	95⅛
BobbB 5¼81	87⅛
Bordn 5⅝97	77¼
BorW 7⅞s91	88⅞
BorW 9⅞s81	99
viBoM 4s70f	74½
viBos 4½70f	36½
BosE 12⅛79	100 9-32
Brnf 5⅜86xw	78⅛
Brnf 11⅛s87	103
Brnf 10s86	98
BrkUn 4⅛83	80⅞
BrkUn 4⅝88	67½
BrkUn 9⅛95	93
BrkUn 9⅞85	98⅝
BrkUn 9⅝96	96¼
BwgF 10⅛96	100
Brswk 4½81	91½
BucyE 7¾83	92
BudgC 6s10	54¾
Bulov 4½s84	81
Bulova 6s90	66½
BurlInd 5s91	70¼
BurNo 8½96	89½
BurNo 5¼92	82
Burro 7⅝81	95⅛
Butte 5½s88	72
Butte 10¼97	81½
CCI 12⅝98	101½
CIT 7⅝81	94½
CIT 8.85s82	96⅛
CIT 7⅞86	90⅞
CIT 9s91	95
CNA 8½95	83⅜
Caesr 12½90	99⅞
Caesr 11¼97	92¼
CPc4s perp	43
CarPL 7¼02	81⅛
CaroT 5¾88	87½
CaroT 9⅛00	94
Carr 5⅛s89	94½
CartH 7.9s82	93⅝
Case 5½s90	77
CastlC 5⅝94	87
CatTr 8.6s99	95
CatTr 8⅞82	96⅛
CatTr 5½00	121
CatTr 8s01	87⅛
Cave 11½000	96
Cave 11½00N	95⅞

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 9, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Resrlint A	1,685,900	54½	46⅞	51⅞	+5
Gold Nuget	1,196,900	31¼	18½	26⅞	+9
HouOilM	386,000	17¾	15⅞	16⅛	—½
Syntex Corp	252,100	35⅛	32⅝	33¼	+1⅛
Amdahl	196,500	40¼	37¾	38⅝	+1⅛
TexIntAir	195,700	12¾	11½	12½	+⅜
Loews Th wt	192,100	18⅛	15½	17⅞	+2⅞
ColnCmt	191,800	14⅝	11⅜	13¾	+1½
Colodrinll	180,700	21⅞	17	21	+3⅛
Polychrm	180,700	25⅞	23¾	25¾	+1⅛

Volume: 17,490,000 shares
Year to Date: 147,960,000 shares
Issues traded in: 1,003
Advances: 513 ; declines: 280 ; unchanged: 210
New Highs: 38 ; new lows: 19

NYSE Averages

Week Ended March 9, 1979

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	61.37	60.18	61.36	+1.44
Transp.	42.77	41.88	42.77	+1.25
Utils.	38.93	38.81	38.93	+0.22
Finance	57.65	56.15	57.46	+2.20
Composite	55.81	54.88	55.81	+1.44
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	110.95	109.01	110.88	+2.94
20 Transp.	13.42	13.07	13.42	+0.38
40 Utils.	50.79	50.47	50.77	+0.34
40 Finance	11.66	11.35	11.65	+0.44
500 Stocks	99.58	97.87	99.54	+2.57
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	844.85	826.58	842.86	7.11
20 Transp.	214.01	209.97	214.01	+5.45
15 Utils.	104.16	103.38	104.16	+1.05
65 Comb.	285.14	280.05	284.87	+7.55

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 9, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.001	4.082	108.06 *	46.851 *	0.2381	—	6.814 *	119.86 *	38.425 *
Brussels (a)	29.35	59.89	15.852	6.8665	3.491 *	14.675	—	17.589	5.64
Frankfurt	1.851	3.775	—	43.30 *	2.201 x	92.60 *	6.308 *	110.90 *	35.56 *
London (b)	2.0375	—	3.7765	8.719	1,713.50	4.0775	59.87	3.4065	10.6175
Milan	841.05	1,715.75	454.01	196.70	—	420.41	28.63	503.58	161.64
New York (c)	—	2.037	1.8533	4.278	841.30	2.0025	29.355	1.67	5.20425
Paris**	4.276	8.715	230.80 *	—	5.085 x	213.80 *	14.565 *	255.90 *	82.10 *
Zurich	1.6692	3.40405	90.1783 *	39.0456 *	0.1985	83.42245*	5.68575 *	—	32.0738 *

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.205 ; Escudo: 47.64 ; Israeli £: 19.95 ; Peseta: 69.065 ; Schilling: 13.575 ; Sw.krona: 4.365 ; Yen: 204.50 ; Norw. krona: 5.0865 ; Fin mark: 3.964 ; Belgian financial franc:29.755 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8265 ; Singapore $: 2.172 ; Canadian $: 84.557 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. ** Indicative figures.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
Ceco 4.75s88	68⅛
Celanse 4s90	67
Cenco 5s96	50½
Cenco 4¾97	50
CTIUI 8.1s96	84½
CentTel 9s98	100⅛
ChPap 4½84	95
ChrlCo 10⅝98	87⅛
ChrNY 7s79	98 9-32
ChsBk 4⅞93	70½
ChsB's 8⅞86	95¼
ChsC 6¼96	77¼
ChsC 9.7s99	99⅛
Chelse 5¼93	60½
Chelse 10s99	101½
Chmtm 9s94	92⅝
ChNY 5s93	68½
ChNY 6⅝80	95½
ChNY 8.4s99	88½
C&O 4½92	63
CO 4½92r	61½
ChO 3½96E	87¾
ChO 3½96Er	86½
CPoM 8⅞09	91¾
CPoV 8⅝09	90
CPoV 9¼15	96
CPoWas 7¾	82¾
CPoWV 9s15	92⅞
ChiBO 3⅛85	94
CGIW 4s88	57⅞
CGIW 4½38f	43⅛
ChokF 4⅝81	92
ChrCll 7s89	78
ChCft 13s99	102¾
Chrysl 8⅞95	76
Chrysir 8s98	68⅛
ChryF 7⅝86	75⅛
ChryF 8.35s91	78
ChryF 7.7s92	70
ChrvF 7s79	98
ChryF 10s81	94½
ChryF 9½83	89
ChryF 9s86	84¼
ChrvF 8⅞82	87½
ChryF 8⅞84	84½
ChryF 9⅛87	82
Citicp 6⅛79	97 9-32
Citicp 6⅝80	93¾
Citico 9.7s89	100
Citicp 5¼00	73½
Citicp 11.05s98	100½
Citicp 11.05s04	100½
CitSv 6⅛97	88
CtyInv 7½90	96
CtyInv 8s91	77½
CtyInv 8⅛91	78½
CtyInv 9s96	81¾
CtyInv 9⅛97	83½
ClkEq 7.85s91	83
ClkEa 10¼79	99½
ClkEq 9⅝82	98½
ClevEl 7⅛90	82
ClevEl 8⅝05	87
ClevEl 9¼09	92½
ClevEl 8.85s83	93⅝
ClevEl 8.65s80	97⅝
CslSta 7⅝91	77¼
ColonSt 8s96	83½
ColuG 4⅝81	88⅛
ColuG 9s94	94⅝
ColuG 8¾95	92½
ColuG 9⅛95	95
ColuG 8⅝96	88⅛
ColuG 8¼96	90½
ColuG 7½97AM	83½
ColuG 9⅞99	99¾
ColuG 9⅝89	99⅝
ColuPl 5⅝94	75⅝
ColuPl 11⅞90	100
ColSO 9¼82	96
CmlCr 8⅝91	92⅞
CmlCr 7¾92	83¾
CmlCr 8s81	95¾
CmlCr 8.4s81	96⅛
CmlCr 8⅞86	93⅝
CmlCr 8.35s86	90½
CmlCr 9s88	93½
CmlSo 4½91	64
CmwE 3s99	56¼
CmwE 7⅝03F	79½
CmwE 7⅝03J	80⅛
CmwE 8s03	86
CmwE 9s79	99⅝
CmwE 8⅝80	98⅞
CmwE 8⅝05	90½
CmwE 9s83	99½
CmwE 9⅝04	99
CmwE 8s82	94¼
CmwE 8⅛07J	86⅝
CmwE 9⅛08	95
CmpScl 6s94	76
ConnM 6⅝90	80
ConnM 6⅝96	67½
ConEd 3s81	87¾
ConEd 2⅝82	83½
ConEd 3⅝82	83¾
ConEd 3⅝85	69½
ConEd 3⅝85r	69
CnEd 4⅛86r	67
ConEd 5s87	70⅛
ConEd 4s88	64⅝
ConEd 5s90	63¾
ConEd 5s90r	63⅝
ConEd 4⅝91	62
ConEd 4⅝93	58
ConEd 9⅝s	93
ConEd 7.9s01	80
ConEd 7.9s02	78⅝
ConEd 7⅝03	77⅝

Bonds	Last Price
ConEd 8.4s03	83⅛
ConEd 9⅛04	90
CnNG 3⅛79	98
CnNG 4⅝82	87½
CnNG 5s82	87
CnNG 4⅝83	81
CnNG 4⅝86	75⅛
CnNG 4⅝86r	74½
CnNG 9s95	94½
CnNG 8⅝96	91
CnNG 7⅝98	83½
CnNG 9⅛95	96½
CnNG 8⅛97	87½
CnPw 4⅝91	63¼
CnPw 5⅝96	66⅛
CnPw 6⅝98	74¼
CnPw 6⅞98	71⅜
CnPw 7⅝99	77¾
CnPw 8⅝00	86⅛
CnPw 8⅛01	81¾
CnPw 7½01	76⅜
CnPw 7½02J	77½
CnPw 7½02O	78⅛
CnPw 8⅝03	86⅛
CnPw 11⅜94	105½
CnPw 11⅛82	102½
CnPw 9⅝80	98⅝
CnPw 11⅛00	108
CnPw 9⅝06	97⅝
CnPw 9s06	91
CnPw 9s08	88¾
CHAir 3½92	50⅛
CllGp 8½90	93¼
CllC 8.05s89	100⅛
CllC 8½85	94½
CllIIR 7⅞79	95
CITCal 10s82	100
CllTl 10½83	100½
CoopL 7½91	121
CoopL 4½92	66
CrnPd 4⅝83	83
CrnPd 5⅝92	82
Corng 8.65s80	98½
Cous 6.5s82f	68½
Crane 7s93	72½
Crane 7s94	70½
Crane 8s85	92
Crane 10½94	98
CrdF 10⅞81	99½
CrdF 10⅛81	99⅝
Cresnt 5⅛80	94
CrocN 5⅝96	76½
CrocN 10s94	99⅝
CrocN 8.6s02	88¼
CrwnZ 8⅞00	95½
Crucbl 6⅞92	77⅝
CyprM 8⅝85	91
DPF 5⅛87	69½
Dart 4¼97	79
Davc 5⅝94	70⅝
Davc 6s94	73
Davc 6¼96	87
DaytH 7⅝94	93
DaytH 9⅛95	98
DaytP 3¼82	83
DaytP 8⅛01	81⅞
DaytP 8s03	82
DaytP 10.7s05	103
Deere 7.9s87	91⅛
Deere 5½01	112½
Deere 8s02	87⅞
DeerCr 8⅝82	97⅞
DetEd 3¼80	94
DetEd 2⅝82	80
DetEd 6s96	65¼
DetEd 6.4s98	69
DetEd 9s99	87
DetEd 9.15s	88⅝
DetEd 8⅛01	78¾
DetEd 7⅝01	72¼
DetEd 7½03	74½
DetEd 9⅞04	95¼
DetEd 12½79	100 19-32
DetEd 12¾82	104¼
DetEd 10⅞06	100¾
DiGlor 5⅝93	80
DiaSh 7.7s01	85⅛
Digit 9⅛2000	98
Digit 4½02	107
Dilling 5½94	62
Dilling 9¾99	102⅞
Divers 5⅝93	56
Divers 9⅞91	79¼
Dow 4.35s88	84⅜
Dow 7.75s99	87⅜
Dow 8⅞2000	94⅝
Dow 8.92000	95⅛
Dow 8½s05	90⅝
Dow 8½s06	91
Dresr 8.65s85	95
duPnt 8s81	96⅛
duPnt 8.45s04	92¼
duPnt 8s86	94⅝
duPnt 8½06	93⅝
DukeP 7⅛01	79
DukeP 7¾02	81½
DukeP 7¾03	80½
DukeP 8⅛03	86⅛
DukeP 9⅞04	98½
DukeP 13s79	101
DukeP 9½05	97
DukeP 8⅝06	85⅛
DukeP 8⅛07	83
DukeP 9⅝08	93½
DuqL 3⅝83	79
DuqL 8¾00	89
DuqL 9s06	91⅛
EGG 3½s87	75
EasAir 5s92	55

Bonds	Last Price
EasAir 4⅝93	52¾
ElPas 8½95	103¼
ElPas 6s93A	100½
Englh 5¼97	118½
EqutG 9⅝95	96½
EssxC 11⅞98	98½
Estrl 6⅝95	74
Estrl 12½95	105
Exxon 6s97	75
Exxon 6½98	78⅞
ExxP 9s04	97⅝
ExxP 8.05s80	97⅝
ExxP 8⅞00	95
ExxP 7.65s83	94
ExxP 8⅛01	91
FMC 4¼92	70
FMCF 9½83	96¼
Fairch 4⅝92	113⅛
Famly 5s81	85
Famly 4⅝90	58⅝
Farah 5s94	43½
Feddr 5s96	49¼
Feddr 8⅝94	74
FedN 4⅝s96	85
FPapB 5s81	92
Ferro 5⅞92	87¼
Fiber 6⅝s98	90⅛
Filmwy 11s98	91
Finan 10¼90	99⅝
FinCpA 6s88	71⅜
FBkSy 8⅝83	96⅝
FstChl 6⅝80	94¾
FstChl 7⅝86	90
FCmlBk 7⅝02	78⅝
FlntBn 9s83	97½
FMerBc 9⅝83	99½
FINBo 6⅝79	98 13-32
FtNBo 6⅝80	95⅝
FtNBo 7.6s81	94⅛
FtNBo 8s82	93⅝
FtNBo 8.3s85	93½
FtNSt 8⅞88	95
FtPenn 5s93	57
FstSec 11s99	101⅛
FtWis 8½96	85⅝
FlsbM 4⅝97	63
FishF 6½94	74¼
FlexIV 4⅝97	75
FlaPL 8⅛80	96⅝
FlaPL 8⅝s80	96⅝
FlaPL 10⅝81	101⅞
Ford 8⅛90	93½
Ford 6⅝79	98 9-16
Ford 7.4s80	97⅝
Ford 9¼94	100
FrdC 8⅞90A	97½
FrdC 8⅞90N	96½
FrdC 8½91	93⅝
FrdC 7½91	86
FrdC 4½96	67¾
FrdC 4⅞98	77
FrdC 7s80	96½
FrdC 7⅝92	83
FrdC 8.7s99	88
FrdC 7¼79	99¼
FrdC 7⅞93	86⅞
FrdC 8⅝82	95⅝
FrdC 9⅞81	99⅞
FrdC 10½94	106
FrdC 8⅝83	95⅝
FrdC 9½95	97¼
FrdC 8.85s85	96¼
FrdC 8⅞86	96
FrdC 8⅝86	95½
FrdC 8.1s84	92½
FrdC 8¼88	92
FrdC 8⅝01	87¾
FrdC 7.85s88	88¼
FrdC 8⅝84	94½
FrdC 8½88	93⅝
FrdC 9s84	98⅛
FrdC 8⅞90	94
ForeD 4½80	95½
FoMcK 6s94	80¾
Frut 5½94	72½
Frut 7s79	97 9-32
FruF 7.6s84	89⅝
FruF 9.15s83	96½
FruF 8s87	88⅛
Fuqua 7s88	74
Fuqua 9½98	83¼
Fuqua 9⅞97	86⅞
Gamb 10s89	91
GambC 9⅞86	94
GnAcc 4⅝85	85
GnATr 5¾99	68½
GnEl 5.3s92	79¼
GnEl 7½96	89¼
GnEl 6¼79	98 9-32
GnEl 8⅛04	94½
GEICr 7s80	97
GEICr 8⅞82	97½
GEICr 8.6s85	95⅛
GEICr 8.4s81	96⅝
GEIC 8.65s84	96
GEICr 8¼86	93⅛
GEICr 7⅝88	88¼
GEICr 9⅛84	98⅞
GFood 8⅞90	98½
GHost 7s94	60¼
GHost 11s88	107
GnInst 4⅝85	120
GnInst 5s92	73
GnIln 10⅛96	123
GMills 8⅞95	95
GMA 5s80	93⅝
GMA 5s80r	93¼
GMA 5s81	91⅛
GMA 5s81r	91⅛

Bonds	Last Price
GMA 4⅜82	87¾
GMA 4⅝83	85
GMA 4½85	77½
GMA 4½85r	75¾
GMA 4⅝86	76¾
GMA 4⅞87	74⅝
GMA 6¼88	80⅝
GMA 7⅛90	83¼
GMA 8s93	88⅝
GMA 7⅞94	85¼
GMA 7⅝95	81⅛
GMA 7⅝92	82⅝
GMA 7.85s98	86
GMA 8⅝99	93¼
GMA 8.70s83	96⅝
GMA 8⅝s85	95
GMA 8⅛s84	93⅝
GMA 8¼s00	93
GMA 8⅛86A	91⅞
GMA 8⅛86J	91⅛
GMA 8¼s01	92⅝
GMA 8.15s86	91½
GMA 8⅛96	88
GMA 7.35s87	88
GMA 8s02	85
GMA 7.3s85	89⅝
GMA 8¼06	88
GMA 8.65s08	92
GMA 8⅝88	94⅛
GMA 8⅞85	97½
GMA 9s84	97¼
GM 8.05s85	94½
GM 8⅝s05	94⅝
GTE 4s90	65⅝
GTE 4s90r	65½
GTE 6¼91	89⅛
GTE 5s92	70¼
GTE 9⅝95	99½
GTE 6¼96	84¼
GTE 9⅝99	96⅛
GTCal 8⅞96	91⅛
Gene 10⅞84	91
GoPac 5¼96	95¼
GoPac 6⅝82	92
GoPw 8⅞00	86½
GoPw 7⅝01	74⅛
GoPw 8⅛01	79¼
GoPw 7⅝01	75
GoPw 7½02J	74⅞
GoPw 7½02D	74¾
GoPw 7⅞03	76
GoPw 8⅝04	83¾
GoPw 11s79	99⅞
GoPw 11⅝00	104
GoPw 11¾05	106
GoPw 9⅞06	93¾
GoPw 9⅝08	91⅞
GldLw 4⅝87	75⅛
Gdrch 7s97	74⅝
Gdrch 9⅝82	100
Gdyr 8.6s95	92¾
Grace 4¼90	71½
Grace 6½96	93
GranC 4⅞94	65
GtNoR 3⅛00r	39
GtNoR 3⅛90	55⅞
GtWsl 6s87	78¾
GGlan 4¼92	74¾
Grevh 6½90	80
Grevh 9⅞01	93½
GreyF 9.7 84	98¼
GthRt 6¾82	75½
Grum 4¼92	57⅝
Grum 8s99	91⅝
GlfWn 6s87	86½
GlfWn 6s88	75⅛
GlfWn 5½93	80
GlfWn 7s03A	65⅝
GlfWn 7s03B	66
GlfMO 4s44	33
GlfMo 5s56f	39½
GlfOll 8½95	93½
GlfRes 10⅞97	92⅝
GlfStU 7¼92	89½
Hallb 8¼81	96⅛
HamP 5s94	72⅝
Harra 9½96	95
HarBk 7.2s80	96½
Hawn 9s2000	91⅛
Hellr 9½89	95⅛
Hellr 10½86	100½
Hercul 6½99	83½
Hercul 8⅝83	96½
Heubn 4½97	62¼
Heubn 8⅝85	93¾
HiltnH 5½95	180
HockV 4½99	55
Holidy 9½95	96⅞
HonyF 8.2s98	84⅝
HonyF 9.65s81	99½
HonyF 8.7s86	95½
HosAff 10s99	93
HosAff 10s91	98
HoCp 10⅝90	100½
HostIn 5⅝94	70
HousL 5½85	85⅛
Human 6s89	214
Humn 11.7s98	97½
Humn 5s97	118
Humbl 5⅝97	66½
HuntIR 9⅝04	79
ITTF 9.7s83	97⅝
ITTF 10½95	103
ITTF 11¼85	102½
ITTF 8½02	90
ITTF 8⅞03	96
ITTR 8s96	85½
IllBel 2⅝81	89½
IllBel 8s04	86

Bonds	Last Price
IllBel 8⅛16	88½
IlCnl 11¼99	101¼
IlCnl 3⅛80G	90⅝
IllPw 7.6s01	80½
IllPw 7⅝03	78
IllPw 8⅝06	90⅝
IllPw 8⅞08	96
Inco 6.85s93	77⅛
InMic 10⅛82	97
InMic 11s83	101½
InMP 10⅞84	101
IndBel 8⅛11	87
IndBel 10s14	103⅞
IndBel 8⅛17	86
IndNll 8⅛96	87⅞
InNtl 7.4s03	92½
IngR 8¾s85	96
InldStl 8⅞95	93½
IndStl 9⅛00	100
IndStl 7.9s07	84
Insilco 9¾99	105
Insinv 7⅞80	90¼
IntHrv 4⅝88	85⅞
IntHrv 4.8s91	82½
IntHrv 6¼98	76½
IntHrv 8⅝95	90½
IntHrv 9s04	93
InHvC 9.15s82	96¾
InHvC 8⅝81	97⅛
InHvC 9s84	96½
InHvC 8.35s86	90⅛
InMin 4s91	114½
IPap 8.85s95	93⅝
IPap 4¼96	60⅝
IntTT 11s82	102½
IntTT 8⅞00	109¼
IntTT 10s00	104
IpcoH 5¼89	68
Itel 9⅝98	86¾
Itel 10½98	98
JCP 10¼85	100½
JCP 9s08	94½
JoneL 6¾94	64
JoneL 9⅞95	86
Kmart 6s99	88½
Kane 9½90	83⅞
KyPw 7⅝80	97 1-16
KeySt 7⅝93	74¾
KimCl 5⅞92	87
Kraft 6⅞96	83¾
Krogr 9s95	93½
Krogr 8½01	91
LTV 5s88	54¼
LTV 9¼97	72¼
LTV 11s07	83⅞
LearS 10s04	96
LigGp 6s92	76⅞
LigGp 8⅝01	89⅝
Litton 3½87	68
Lockh 4¼92	56½
Loew 6⅞93	75½
LomN 5½91	68
LonSl 5⅝93	90
LglsLt 9¼83	98
LglsLt 9⅞84	100⅝
Loral 10¾97	99⅞
LouN 4⅞87	72
LouN 3⅝03F	45½
LouN 3⅝03I	70⅛
LouGs 4⅞87	72¼
LouGs 9⅛00	94⅛
LouGs 8¼01	88
Lowen 8½96	78
LuckSt 6⅝00	110½
Lykes 7½94N	58¾
Lykes 7½94	58½
Lykes 11s00	83¾
MGIC 5s93	61
MGIC 8⅝88	91
MacD 6s87	89
MckF 9⅞90	95½
MckF 9¾91	94⅛
MckTr 5⅛81	90
MckTr 10⅝85	100½
Macke 4⅞92	62½
MacMl 4s92	61⅛
McyCr 4¾81	87⅛
MeYk 7⅞02	84⅛
MtrH 7.6s81	94
MtrH 8⅞82	95½
MtrH 8⅛07	84⅛
MtrHT 8½85	94¼
MarO 8½00	90¼
Marcor 6⅛88	78⅞
Marcor 5s96	95
MarM 7⅝03	77⅜
MdCu 5⅝94	78¼
MaMu 6⅝90	76
MaMu 6¼91	76
McCro 5s81	85
McCro 7½94	63
McCro 10½85	88⅛

Bonds	Last Price
McCro 7½94N	62¼
McCro 7⅝97	64
McCro 7⅝95	65
McDa 8.9s84	92
McDnl 9⅝82	100½
McDnl 9s85	96
McDD 4¾91	107
McGE 7½96	87⅜
McGH 3⅞92	62⅝
Madnco 11s98	95
Melln 7.8s82	93½
Melln 9.7s89	102
Memx 5¼90	64¾
Merck 7⅞85	93½
MGM 10s93	94⅝
MGM 10s94	94
MGM 10½s96	100
MGM 9¾s86	96¼
Metro 9½88	96½
MichB 4⅞91	65
MichB 7¾11	82¼
MichB 9.6s08	99½
MichB 9⅛18	95½
MicG 10⅞95	104½
MidMl 8s80	90
MidlBr 8⅞84	95½
MolsSL 6s85r	80
MMM 8.20s	94⅞
MMM 8.85s	95
MKT 4s90	49
MKT 5½32f	18½
MPcCp 8s94	176
MPac 4¼90	69½
MPac 4¼90r	68½
MPac 4¼05	51½
MPac 4¼05r	50⅛
MPac 4¾20f	51
MPac 4¾30f	51⅛
MPac 5s45f	51⅛
MoPIC 10s97	97⅛
MoAl 8.4505	90¼
Mobil 8½01	92
vjMohM 4s91f	91
MohD 5½94	61½
Monog 10s99	96½
Mons 9⅛00	97
Mons 8s85	93½
MonW 4⅞90	71½
MonW 9⅞00	97
MntWC 4⅞80	93¼
MntWC 4¾81	90¼
MntWC 5¼81	90¼
MntWC 6½87	80
MntWC 7⅝88	84⅛
MntWC 9s89	97⅝
MntWC 9¼90	97⅞
MntWC 9.6s95	98
MntWC 8⅝86	92½
Morgn 4⅞98	73
Morgn 8s86	92⅝
MISTI 7⅝11	78½
MISTI 7¾13	84
MISTI 9¾12	101
MISTI 9⅝15	100¼
MISTI 8.7s81	98
MISTI 7⅝16	84¾
MISTI 8s17	86
MISTI 8⅝18	91
MtStTl 9¼14	97⅛
NCNB 8.4s95	87
NCNB 8⅞99	85¾
NCR 9s85	97
NLT 8.80s85	96½
NCash 5.6s91	84
NCity 5½88	64⅞
NCity 6½91	66½
NDist 5s83	81½
NDist 4½92	78
NHom 4¾96	43
NInd 5⅛88	70
NInd 10s99	85¼
NLead 4⅝88	74
NMdE 6¾96	135
NRUt 10½81	102
NRUt 9½s85	97
NSH 4⅞89	70⅝
Natom 8⅞97	90
NtrlG 6⅝80	95⅝
NEnT 8⅝09	90½
NEnT 8.2s04	86⅞
NEnT 7⅝07	80¼
NEnT 8s03	83
NEnT 9½10	98⅝
NJBTl 3⅛88	64
NJBTl 7¼11	79
NJBTl 7¾12	80½
NJBTl 7¾13	84½
NJBTl 8¼16	88¾
NJBTl 8s16	86½
NJBTl 8¾18	93½
vINYC 3½98Lf	70
vINYC 3½98r	70

Bonds	Last Price
vINYC 3½98f	70
vINYC 6s90f	62½
vINYC 6s90fr	62⅝
vINYC 4s98f	72¾
vINYC 4s98fr	72½
vINYC 4½13f	65⅝
vINYC 4½13fr	65
vINYC 5s13f	68¼
vINYC 5s13fr	66⅝
NYBkS 9.95s81	100¼
vINYH 4s07f	75
vINYH 4s07fr	73
vINYH 4½sl	10¾
NYEG 9½05	92¾
NYTl 3s89	59⅞
NYTl 7¾06	83½
NYTl 8s08	85¼
NYTl 7¾11	80½
NYTl 8.3s12	88⅞
NYTel 9s14	94⅜
NYTel 8s33	94⅜
NYTl 8⅛15	93⅛
NYTl 8⅛15	88¼
NYTl 7⅞17	83¼
NYTl 8⅝18	92¼
NiMP 3⅛83	80
NiMP 4⅝87	71¼
NiMP 12.6s81	104¾
NiMP 10.2s05	100⅝
NiMP 10⅞85	102
NorNW 4.85s15	51½
Norlin 9s88	85
NAMg 5½79f	83
NoAPh 4⅝92	66½
NoNG 4⅝83	83
NoNG 9⅛90	99½
NoNG 7⅝92	85½
NoNG 9s85	98½
NoNG 9s95	96⅝
NoPac 4s84	84⅞
NoPac 4s97	54
NoPac 3s47	32⅝
NoPac 3s47r	33⅛
NwstB 6¼03	95½
Nwstl 7¼94	83
NwPipl 9½98	91
NwnBl 7⅞11	83⅛
NwnBl 7⅛05	81
NwnBl 10s14	103½
NwnBl 8⅝12	90⅛
NwnBl 8⅛17	86
NortS 6s98	78⅛
OakIn 4⅝87	115
OakIn 11⅞98	101
OcciP 11s82	101½
Ogden 5s93	72
OhBlT 7⅛11	81
OhBlT 7⅞13	84
OhEd 2⅞80	92
OhEd 10s81	99⅛
OhEd 9⅛06	94½
OnEd 8⅛07	86⅛
OhEl 11s83	101⅞
OhPw 6⅝79	97 11-16
OhPw 10⅛82	100
OhPw 12⅛81	102½
Oneid 5⅛88	115
OwCor 9⅛00	99
OwnIll 4½92	74
OwnIll 9s81	98¾
PPG 8s85	91⅝
PGE 3s79	94 21-32
PGE 3⅛84r	74
PGE 3⅝s85	70⅝
PGE 4½s86	72
PGE 5s89	71½
PGE 5s91	69⅝
PGE 4⅝s92	64
PGE 4½s93	61
PGE 8⅝s02	90⅛
PGE 8s2003	84
PGE 7½s03	79½
PGE 7½s04	78¾
PGE 7⅝05ZZ	80
PGE 7⅝05A	80½
PGE 9½s06	93
PGE 9.85s82	100
PGE 9⅝s06	96¼
PGE 9½s85	99⅝
PGE 8¼08	86⅛
PGE 8½09	87⅝
PGE 9⅝11	95
PacGT 8s90	90⅝
PacLS 9s85	96⅝
PacLS 9.385	98¾
PNwT 8⅝10	91
PNwT 8⅝08	92
PNwT 9s12	95
PNwt 8⅝18	91⅞
PSwAir 6s87	74
PacTT 3¼83	77½
PacTT 3⅛87	66

Bonds	Last Price
PacTT 3⅛87r	65
PacTT 4⅝88	68
PacTT 8.65s05	89¼
PacTT 8⅝06	88¾
PacTT 7.8s07	82
PacTT 7¼08	76⅞
PacTT 7¼80	96½
PacTT 7⅝09	78½
PacTT 9⅝11	95⅛
PacTT 9s81	98
PacTT 9.1s84	97⅛
PacTT 8⅞15	90⅝
PacTT 8⅝17	85½
PacTT 9⅝14	97⅝
PacTT 9s18	90⅞
PacTT 9⅝18	97⅛
PAA 4⅞s79	100¼
PAA 4½s84	78⅛
PAA 4½s86	62¾
PAA 5¼s89	63¾
PAA 11¼s86	100
PAA 11⅝s86	100
PAA 7½s98	96
PAA 9⅞s96	110⅛
PAA 11½94A	100
PAA 11½94B	99⅞
Popch 5¼94	75
ParkrH 4s92	88½
PetPet 8⅞92	100
vjPenC 6¼93f	63
PenC 7s87Af	74¾
PenC 7s87Bf	44⅝
PenyF 4½84	78½
PenyF 5⅝67	76⅝
Penny 8⅞95	96
PaPL 10⅛82	100½
Penwl 9⅞85	96¼
Pennzl 7⅝88	85⅞
Pennzl 7⅞88	85⅛
Pennzl 5¼96	90¾
Pennzl 8¾96	87
Pennz 10⅝83	102
Pepsic 4⅞96	115½
Pepsic 8⅝81	98
Pepsic 8⅝85	94½
Pfizer 4s97	79
Pfizer 8⅞85	98
Phelp 8½s85	90¼
PhilEl 3⅝83	75
PhilEl 4⅝86	71
PhilEl 5s89	68½
PhilEl 6½93	74⅛
PhilEl 6⅛97	69
PhilEl 9s95	91
PhilEl 7⅞00	80
PhilEl 8⅛96	85⅛
PhilEl 7⅝01	75⅜
PhilEl 7½98	78
PhilEl 7½99	78⅛
PhilEl 8½04	86½
PhilEl 11s80	100⅝
PhilEl 12⅝81	102½
PhilEl 11¾00	108⅛
PhilEl 11s00	101⅛
PhilEl 9⅛06	91⅛
PhilEl 8⅝03	87½
PhilEl 9⅛08	91⅛
PhilM 8.65s82	97⅞
PhilM 8⅞04	95
PhilM 8½85	95
PhilM 9⅛03	97
PhilM 8.65s84	96½
PhilP 7⅝01	85½
PhilP 8⅞00	95½
PhilV 5¼s94	64⅝
Pionr 9½s82	99¾
Pittstn 4s97	57
Pneumo 9⅝98	89¼
PorG 10½80	99¾
PorG 10s82	100
PorG 9⅝s85	100½
PorG 11⅝05	105¼
PorG 9½s06	93
PorG 8⅞07	82
PotEl 8⅞09	85
PotEl 10¼81	100¼
PrimeC 6¾98	102½
ProcG 3⅞81	89¼
ProcG 7s02	82
ProcG 8¼05	92
PSCol 8⅞00	90⅞
PSInd 7s02	74
PSInd 9⅝81	99
PSInd 9.6s05	98½
PSEG 9s95	95⅝
PSEG 8½04	88½
PSEG 12s04	111⅝
PSEG 8⅝06	88¼
PSEG 8.45s06	89
PSEG 8⅛07	85¼
PSEG 9⅝08	97¼
Pugt 10⅞83	101⅝

Bonds	Last Price
Pugt 10.45s85	102½
Pullm 5⅝97	75¾
Quak 7.7s01	89
QuaSlO 9s95	94⅝
RCA 9¼s90	98½
RCA 4½s92	72
RCA 10.2s92	104¼
PainB 9⅛s85	98⅝
RalsP 5⅝00	89
Ramin 8s95	160
Ramin 5s96	78⅛
Ramin 10s00	154½
Ramin 10s93	85½
RapA72 7s94	59¾
RapA69 7s94	59¼
RapA 7½s85	75¾
RapA 6s88	61
RapA 10⅜03	84½
RapA 12s99	93
RapA 10⅞04	83½
RapA 11s05	85
RdgB 5½s88	92½
RlvRef 12s98	96⅞
Relchld 8s94	84½
RelFin 9⅝97	93
RelGp 9⅝98	93
RepTx 9⅝01	96
RevrC 5½92	67⅛
Rexn 8.9s95	94
Rexn 5⅝01	116
ReyM 4½91	74
ReyTb 7s89	88
Rics 7.35s97	90¼
Riegel 5s93	72
RochT 4⅞94	80
Rocln 4¼91	80⅝
Rocln 8½95	91
Rocln 4⅞87	77¾
Rocln 8.9s86	96
RohmH 9s85	95¾
Rohr 5¼86	81¼
Rydr 11½90	104
Ryder 9⅝82	98
SCM 5½s88	74¾
Safeco 7.6s86	85½
StLSaF 4s97	50⅞
StLSaF 5s06f	49⅛
SanD 9.3s79	98 23-32
SanD 10.782	101
SanD 10s06	98½
SanD 8⅝07	87
SanD 9⅝08	95
SFeIn 6¼98	108½
SaFP 8⅝80	98¼
SaulRl 8½80	93⅝
SavEl 12⅛81	103⅝
SavEl 9.8s86	96¼
Savin 11⅛98	97⅛
Schltz 7.2s96	83
SeaCnt 10⅛98	93½
Seafst 9¼01	98
Searl 7½80	95¼
Searl 8s81	94¾
Sears 4⅝83	85¾
Sears 4⅝83r	85¾
Sears 6⅝93	81¾
Sears 8⅝95	93¾
Sears 7⅝85	92⅝
Sears 8s06	86½
Sears 7⅞07	86½
SearA 5s82	87⅛
SearA 8⅝86	93½
Seatrin 6s94	60⅛
SecP 7.7s82	93⅝
SecP 8.8s85	97⅛
SHS 10⅝03	89¾
ShellO 8½00	92
ShellO 8⅝05	94¾
ShWl 6¼95	72¼
Signl 8.85s94	94⅝
Sincir 4⅞86	163½
Singer 8s99	81½
SkilCp 5s92	74
Smith 10⅛95	100
SmK 8.15s84	93
Socny 4¼93	71⅛
SohioB 8⅛83	96½
SohioP 8⅝01	91
SoAtT 6⅞82f	73
SoCBl 8¼04	88
SoCBl 7⅝07	80
SoCBl 7⅝12	80
SoCBl 8¼13	87¾
SoCBl 10s14	103
SoCBl 9.2s10	95¾
SoCBl 8.2s83	95½
SoCBl 8¼15	88
SoestB 4⅝97	60¼
SoestB 10s83	100
SoBIT 7.6s08	81⅝
SoBIT 7⅝10	79⅞
SoBIT 7⅝13	82
SoBIT 8s14	86
SoBIT 8¼16	88¾
SoBIT 8⅛17	85
SoBIT 8⅝18	91⅛
SCE 3⅛80	91⅞
SoCG 8.85s95	92⅛

Bonds	Last Price
SoCG 10⅛87	100
SCouG 9½95	96¾
SoNG 7.7s97	90
SoNG 8¼86	91
SNET 8⅝08	83⅞
SNET 9⅝10	98½
SPac 4½s81	92⅝
SPac 5¼s83	85½
SouRy 5s94	65½
SwBT 2⅞85	71
SwBT 8⅝07	92⅝
SwBT 6⅞11	75¼
SwBT 7⅝09	82⅝
SwBT 6½79	99 3-32
SwBT 7⅝12	79¾
SwBT 7⅝13	82½
SwBT 8¼14	87⅝
SwBT 8.2s82	95⅞
SwBT 9¼15	96⅝
SwBT 8½16	90⅛
SwBT 8¼17	87½
SwBT 8⅞18	92½
Sperry 6s00	118
SperyF 7⅞85	91
Spiegl 5s87	67
Squibb 8s85	93⅝
StBrn 6⅝93	84¼
SOCal 4⅞83	83¾
SOCal 5⅝92	76⅝
SOCal 7s96	82⅝
SOCal 8⅝05	93¾
StOIn 3⅛82	82¾
StOIn 4½83	83⅛
StOInd 6s91	81⅞
StOIn 6s98	75⅝
StOIn 9.2s04	98⅛
StOIn 10.55s89	102
StOIn 8⅝05	91¾
StOIn 7⅝07	87⅛
StdOh 8½00	90¾
StdOh 6⅛79	96½
StdOh 7½86	89⅝
StPkg 5¼90	54
StPkg 6s90	61
Stauf 8⅛84	93
SterlBn 6½90	68
Stevens 4s90	75
StorBr 4½86	91⅛
Suave 5s97	50
SunCh 11½96	101½
SunOil 4⅝90	77⅝
Sundstr 5s93	77⅝
Sunsh 6½89	93½
Sutro 6⅝82	84⅝
Sybrn 4½87	71¾
TRE 9⅝02	106
TalcNH 6s94	44
Tandy 10s94	95
Tandy 10s91	94½
Tandy 6½03	99
Tapp 5½s94	63
Teledy 7s99	74
Teledy 10s04	96¾
Telex 9s96	77
Telex 11⅛96	95¾
Tenco 6¼92	106
Tenco 7s93	80⅝
TenInc 6s79	99½
Tenco 8¼91	92½
Tenco 9⅞00	99⅞
TVA 7s97	80½
TVA 7s97r	81½
TV 7.35s97B	83¾
TV 7.35s97Br	83½
TV 7.35s97C	83¾
TV 7.35s97Cr	82⅝
TVA 7.4s97	83½
TVA 7.4s97r	84¼
TV 7.35s98A	83½
TV 7.35s98Ar	83¾
TV 7.35s98B	83½
TV 7⅝s98C	87¼
TV 7⅝98Cr	86¾
TVA 7.7s98	86
TVA 98reg	86
TVA 8.05s99	92½
TV 8.05s99r	91⅛
TVA 8.10s79	99 9-16
TVA 79reg	99 13-32
Tesoro 5¼89	75
Texco 5⅝97	71
Texco 7⅝01	84⅛
Texco 8⅝05	94⅝
Texco 8½06	90⅝
TxGsT 7⅝86	91
TxInl 11½old	95
TxInl 11½nw	95
TxOG 9s98	95⅛
Texfl 4¼96	48⅛
TolEd 9s00	89½
TolEd 10s82	100
TolEd 9.35s85	97⅛
Trane 4s92	74
TWA 4s92	47¼
TWA 5s94	55
TWA 10s85	98⅝
TWA 11s86	101⅛
Trans 9⅝83	98½

Bonds	Last Price
TranF 7⅝91	85
TrGPL 8⅝89	87¾
TrGPL 8⅞90	91½
TrGPL 9½90	94¾
TrGPL 8⅝91	89½
TrGPL 9⅝86	97⅛
Trvlr 8.7s95	94¼
TrlSM 7s92f	55½
TrlSM 7⅞80f	89⅝
TucsG 8⅛01	83
TucsG 10⅝05	102
TCFox 10⅛98	96¼
UNC 12s98	101½
UVInd 5⅝95	79
UVInd 9¼87	94
UBk 7.35s01	78
UnCa 7½96	87⅛
UCarb 5.3s97	73½
UCarb 8½05	92
UnCo 7⅞97	78⅝
UnCp 7s89	75⅝
UnEl 2⅞80	89
UnEl 10½05	101⅛
UOllC 4⅞86	76
UOllC 6⅞98	77½
UOllC 8⅛82	96⅛
UPac 4⅞99	200
UPac 8.6s83	96½
UPac 8.4s01	90½
Unlryl 5½96	55¼
UnAL 5s91	70
UnAL 4¼92	60
UBrnd 7¼88	72⅛
UBrnd 5½94	57¾
UBrnd 9⅛98	78
UldFn 8⅛87	89
UGCp 5s80	92
UGsP 8⅝89	90⅞
UGsP 9½84	98½
USGy 4⅞91	62⅛
USHo 5½96	60
USHo 10s87	92⅛
USBO 6⅞80	95
USPIC 8s96	87
USRlt 5⅝89	57¼
USSH 4s83	82¾
USSH 4⅝86	77⅛
USSH 4⅝96	64⅛
USSH 7⅝01	85¼
USSH 5⅝81	71¾
UnTec 5⅝91	62⅛
UnTec 9s85	98
UnTec 9.45s89	100½
UnTec 9⅝04	99½
UnTel 9.4s99	92
UnTel 11s00	104½
UTelO 7.6s02	77⅛
Univar 9⅝99	93
Upjhn 8⅛85	94½
UtaP 10⅛83	101¼
UtaP 10⅛05	101½
UtaP 9s06	90½
UtaP 8⅝06	88
UtaP 8⅛07	85¼
UtaP 9⅛08	95
Verex 4¾92	59½
VerP 9⅝98	95½
VaEP 2⅞79	98 21-32
VaEP 2⅝80	91½
VaEP 3¼82	81½

Bonds	Last Price
VaEP 3⅝86	78⅛
VaRy 3s95	73
VaRy 6s2008	63⅝
VaRwy 6s08r	62
WagE 6⅝86	88⅛
Walgr 5½91	98⅛
WallJ 5⅝91	77⅛
WaltJ 8s98	81
WarC 8⅛86	91
WarL 8⅝00	96
Wean 5½93n	61⅛
Wean 5½93	61⅛
WellF 8.6s82	90⅛
WsPIP 7⅝00	95
WnAcc 9⅝79	99¼
WAlrL 5⅝93	77⅛
WAlrL 10s84	98⅛
WAu 7.85s96	86⅝
WBnc 7⅝82	94
WCNA 10⅞97	99⅛
WElec 8⅝95	91⅜
WElec 7⅝96	82⅝
WPI 10s01	92
WUC 5¼97	54⅛
WUC 10⅝97	95⅝
WUTl 5s92	67
WUTl 8.1s98	84
WUTl 12⅝81	104
WUTl 10s86	98⅛
WUTl 9¼97	88
WstgE 8⅝95	92
Weyh 5.2s91	85⅛
Weyh 7.65s94	87⅛
Weyh 8⅝00	92⅝
Weyh 8s85	93
WhltC 5½92	84⅛
WhMt 5⅝93	56½
WhMt 7⅝93	67
Whitkr 4½88	78
Whitkr 10s88	91⅛
Whitkr 10s96	97
Wicke 5⅝94	82⅛
Wicke 9s99	97
Wicke 8⅝84	98
WillR 5⅝89	75
Wms 10⅛83	108⅛
WlsC 4s2004	57
WlsC 4½29f	41
WlscTl 8s14	85⅛
Witco 4½93	78
Wonl 5½94	100
Woolw 7⅞96	81⅛
Woolw 9s99	93⅛
WdAlr 10s93	97½
WdAlr 11⅞94	99
WylLb 5⅝88	71⅛
Wyly 7½95f	61
Xerox 6s95	88⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	96
YnglS 10⅞00	81¾
YnglS 9⅝01	78
Zapt 4⅝88B	78⅛
Zapt 4⅝88	71⅛
Zapt 4⅝88C	71½
Zapt 10⅞01	98
Zapt 10¼97	85⅛
ZapOff 7⅝85	97⅛
Zayre 5⅝94	62⅛
Zayre 8s96	78
Zurn 5⅝94	76

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Asian 8½81	97	EurCS 8⅝96	97⅛
Asian 8½80	97¾	EurCS 9⅝97	94⅞
Aust 5½82JI	93	EurCS 9⅝97r	93⅝
Austl 8.45s80	96½	EurInv 9s82	97⅞
Austla 8⅝83	97¾	EurIn 8⅝84	95⅛
Austla 8⅝86	95⅝	EurIn 9s97	93
Austla 9s96	95	EurIn 7⅝84	91⅛
Austria 9s82	97½	EurIn 9⅛98	95⅛
Austria 7.8s84	91⅞		
Austria 8⅛92	93	FinInd 8⅝92	91
		FinInd 8⅝83	90⅛
BanqF 9⅛80	98¾		
Brazil 10s81	98	JapnD 8½80	97⅛
Brazil 9s82	95⅛		
		Mexco 6⅝81	96
Caisse 9⅛80	99	Mexco 10s88	100
Caisse 9.3s96	96½	Mexco 10s80r	100
Credt 5½79	90	Mexco 9⅛81	100
Cuba 4½77f	17		
Czec 6s68mf	39	NipTT 7⅝81	96⅛
		NipTT 8⅛87	93½
ElFra 8⅝83	98½	NipTT 7⅝84	93⅛
ElFra 8.9s86	96⅝	Norwy 8⅝80	97
ElFra 8½87	92⅛	Nwy 8.85s80	97
EurCS 8⅝79	97½	Norwy 7⅝82	93⅝
EurCS 8⅝79r	97¾	Norwy 8⅛83	95
EurCS 8⅝83	96		
EurCS 8⅝84	96	SocNC 9⅛80	98⅝
EurCS 9s96	94⅛	Swed 9s97	91⅛
EurCS 8⅛84	92	Swed 9⅛98	95

Insurance Stocks

Stock	Sales	Bid	Asked	Chg.
AcdmyInsGp	12	2¼	2½	+⅛
AmBkrInsFla .32	169	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
ABkrLfFla .36	45	11¾	12¼	+⅛
AmCapitol .12e	2	2½	2⅞	
AmCwlthFn		1¼	1 7-16	
AmFidelLfe .08	z2	9	10	
AmGrtyFin .10b	269	8	8½	
AmIncmLfe	115	31½	32½	—¼
AmIntlGrp .34	x249	49¼	50¼	+½
AmInvstLife .20e		3⅞	4⅝	
AmNatlFinl .52	131	12½	12½	+⅜
AmPioneer Cp		1½	2¼	
AmReinsur 1.50	1316	59	60	—¼
AmStatesLf .80	8	22	22¾	
AmUndrwrt .50	z50	7	7½	
AnecoReins	318	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
AssocMadis .10	168	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
BankrsSecLf .50	53	21½	22	
BenefNatCp	21	10	11	—½
BMA 1	39	25⅞	26⅜	+⅜
CarolCaslty .32b	1	6⅝	7	
ChaseNatLfe 1	z37	11½	12½	
ChespkLfA .24		5¼	6¼	
ChespkLfB .24		5½	6¼	
ChubbCorp 2.20	780	38⅞	39⅝	—¼
ColonlLfeAcc .60	81	16¾	17¼	+½
Columbia NatL10e	89	10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
CombInsAm 1.20	327	17⅞	18¼	+¼
ConnGenIns 1.32	558	36⅛	36⅝	—½
ContAmLife 1.32	9	30¾	33¾	—¼
CotinStolLfe .30	80	6	6½	
Criterion Ins.80		19¼	20¼	
DurhamLife 1.40	4	47½	48½	
ERCCorp 1.20	302	44½	45½	—½
EmpFirMar .50	291	19⅜	20½	+1¾
EmployerCas 1.20b	5	29	30½	
EquitIowa 1.20	14	24¾	25¾	
ExcelsiorNY 1	8	16	17	+½
FarmHomeLf .25e		7½	8½	
FarmersGrp .84	1020	22⅞	23⅝	+⅜
FedGuarLfe .20		10½	11¼	
FidelCp Va.20	58	6½	6¾	
FidelUnLife 1.32	239	27⅞	28⅝	+⅜
FinlSecGrp .44	11	10½	11	+⅛
FstAmFin .50	85	23¼	24¼	—¼
FstColonyLfe .64	27	14½	15½	
FstContlLife .32		13	14	
FstExecCp	64	5¼	5¾	
FstFederLfe .40		11¾	13¼	
FstUtdInc		2	2½	
ForemstAmer .40	16	12½	12⅝	+⅛
FortuneNat s	2	3¼	4	
FoundInFnlCp		⅜	⅞	
FounderFinl	15	2⅛	2⅞	
GEICOCp .32	2740	8⅞	9¼	—⅛
GEICOCp pf.74	519	18	18½	—⅛
GenReinsur 2.60	29	172	176	—1
GeoWashtnCp	49	3	3⅜	+¼
GlobeLfeAc .40	200	23⅞	24⅝	—⅜
GovtEmp wt	61	2¼	2½	+⅛
GovtEmpLfe .44	7	13⅝	14¼	
GuarantyNatl .50	59	16½	17¼	
HanoverIns .36	138	26⅝	27⅝	+¾
HartfdStmBl 3.20	z20	56¾	57¾	+¼
HomeBenef .84	3	19½	20½	
IndpLbtyLfe	9	1¾	2½	
IndepLfeAcc 1	110	16¼	16⅝	
IndianaGrp .80	47	37¼	38¼	
IntrcontLfe .13e	5	3½	4	
Interfincl 1.10	74	17¾	18½	
IntLfeHld	56	3	3½	
InvHeritKy .30		12	12¾	
Investorsins		1¼	1½	
InvtInsHld .17e		8	9	+¼
JeffrsnNatLf .52	34	26	26½	
KansCityLfe 2	7	55	56	
KemperCorp 1.60	160	29	29¾	+¼
KyCentLfe .50	46	16¼	16¾	—½
LibrtyNatLfe 1	221	24¼	24¾	+¼
LifeInsGa 1.44	174	46¼	47¼	
LifeInvInc .20	233	11¼	11¾	+⅛
Lifesurance		8¼	9	
LincIncLf .60a		15½	17	+½
LoyalAmLfe .40e		19¼	20¼	
MCMCorp .12a		7⅝	8	
MassGen Lfe		4½	6	
MeridnLfe .56		18	19½	
ModrnSecL .20e		1½	2¼	
MonarchCap 1.14	317	19	19½	—⅛
MonumentCp .92	402	30½	31½	+¾
MotClAmIns .14		4½	5½	
MutSavLfe .80	2	18⅝	19⅝	
NNCorp 2	156	31	31¾	+¾
NatLifeFla .28b	188	9	9½	+⅝
NatOldLine .36	x163	8⅝	9	
NatResrvLf .50l	3	15⅞	16⅞	
NatSecIns .12	2	14¼	15¼	+¼
NatWestn Lf	69	7¾	8⅛	+¼
NationwideA .60	16	17	17½	+¼
NJLife Co	53	1½	1⅞	+⅛
NorthCentrl .25		15½	17	
NorNatLfe .10e		5	6½	
NowstNatLfe 1.04	174	30	30⅝	—½
OhCasualty 1.40	109	29¾	30¾	+⅛
OldRepInt 1.04	269	26¼	27	+1½
PacStd Life	13	3¾	4⅛	
PensIrIns .20	1	11	12	
Penn Life	1022	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
PiedmtMan .14	8	7	7⅞	
PreferdRisk .40	2	16½	17⅛	
Pres Life		4⅝	5½	
ProtectiveLfe 1.20		35¾	36½	
ProvLfeAcc 1.28	4	38	39⅛	
ReliableLife 1e	14	18½	19½	+¼
RepbNatLfe .40	228	18⅝	19⅛	—⅜
RyanIns Grp.16	1	28½	30	
SRICp 1.60	1	23	25	
SafecoCorp 1.50	112	33⅞	33⅞	—⅛
StPaulCos 1.80	476	38⅛	38⅝	—⅛
SecurAmLfe .60b		11	11½	
SecurConn Lfe	73	34⅞	35⅛	—⅛
SecurLfeGa .46	z10	9⅝	9⅞	
SoonerLfIn	z30	7½	8½	
SouUnAla .20e		5⅝	6⅛	
SouthlandFin .40	375	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
SowstnLife 1	103	19⅞	20⅛	—⅛
SovereignCp .05r	71	4⅜	4⅞	
StLifeIndiana .36	4	17¾	18½	
StatesmGrp .15b	40	5⅝	5⅞	
TransportLfe .08l	92	12⅛	12⅝	
Unicoa		28½	32½	
UnitDiversifd	2	⅝	1	
UnFireCaslt 1	21	27½	29	
UnPresLfe s	11	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
UnitSvLf III	5	2	3	
UnitSvcLife .80	43	14⅛	14⅞	
WestnCasSur 1.40	115	33	33⅝	+⅛
WestnStdLfe .60b	1	12½	13½	
Windsor Lfe		2	2½	
ZenithNat Ins.30	6	14½	15⅛	+⅛

These Securities have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to nationals or residents thereof.

NEW ISSUE *These Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.* *9th March, 1979*

U.S. $100,000,000

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sdr

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December 1978

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FINANCE

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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1979

Euromarket

Dollar-Bond Prices Rise Sharply; Durability of Rally Is Uncertain

By William Ellington

LONDON, March 11 (AP-DJ) — Prices of dollar-denominated Eurobonds rose sharply last week, seemingly because dealers were increasing inventories of bonds and repurchasing bonds they had sold short earlier.

While some traders said they did not expect what they described as a technical rally to continue for long, a dissenting view was expressed by others. Dealers at two U.S. investment banks here said that professional money managers were investing large amounts and that institutions were concentrating on long-term issues selling at large discounts from par value. Such issues provide the best opportunity for capital gains when bond yields fall and prices move up.

Some analysts have been arguing to the contrary — that the inflationary effects of rising world oil prices will force long-term bond yields higher to compensate investors for the loss of purchasing power.

"Uncertainty about the course of the U.S. economy and higher energy and commodity prices have probably raised the inflation compensation factor demanded by bond market participants. Thus, long yields could move to yet higher levels," Hill Samuel said in its weekly bond telex to institutional clients.

Nevertheless, some bankers say that institutions have built up such large holdings of short-term investments that they have become worried about not being able to obtain enough high-yielding, long-term bonds at a later time when interest rates look like they will start falling. Hence, they are starting to commit funds to the market now, bankers say.

The British government bond market offers a striking example of what happens when institutions move at once to buy bonds. Not only was a recent £1.3-billion, two-part U.K. government bond offering snapped up on the first day of the offering, but the demand was so overwhelming that prices were pushed up by an astounding 13½ points above issue price in the ensuing three weeks. While domestic institutions were mainly responsible for the strong demand, brokers said that foreign institutions, particularly those in Japan, also jumped onto the bandwagon.

In its weekly Eurobond telex, Kidder Peabody International recommended purchases of long-dated Yankee bonds, issues floated by foreign entities in the U.S. bond market. Kidder said that the main advantages of Yankee bonds are that they generally yield more than Eurodollar bonds and offer a higher degree of price volatility which would benefit investors who correctly anticipate a turn in the market.

Also helping to propel dollar Eurobond prices higher last week was an absence of new fixed-rate issues, although there was talk that Australia might float a large issue.

However, small floating-rate note (FRN) issues were scheduled. A syndicate led by Dillon Read Overseas and IBJ International Ltd. is floating a $20-million FRN of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, a development agency owned by Central American governments. The notes will bear semi-annual interest at half a point above London interbank offered rates (Libor) for six-month Eurodollar deposits. The notes will be redeemed serially so that the average life of the amount outstanding will be nine years.

United Overseas Bank in Singapore is following in the steps of Citicorp by offering an FRN linked to the three-month Libor instead of the six-month rate. The $25-million, 10-year issue bears interest at the higher of either a quarter point above the three-month rate or 6 percent.

In Singapore, Tokai Bank Ltd. was offering $15 million of three-year floating rate certificates of deposit bearing interest of a quarter-point above the six month Singapore interbank offered rate.

In the Deutsche mark sector, a 200-million DM, five-year note of Norway bearing a coupon of 6¼ percent was received an enthusias-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT) — Gambling issues went wild on Wall Street last week, thereby suggesting in retrospect that it might have proven more profitable to invest in the publicly traded shares than to patronize the establishments of chance.

On Thursday, for example, Caesars World sold at a record 63. In 1977, adjusted for a stock split, the shares changed hands below 3. Golden Nugget also registered a stunning advance the same day. Both companies operate casinos in Las Vegas. What sent their shares soaring, however, were the prospects of opening for business in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where legalized gambling made its debut last May. On Friday, the gambling group cooled off, as some speculators cashed in on their market profits.

Meanwhile, the Dow Jones industrials ran ahead 27.11 points during the week to finish at 842.86.

Also moving higher were the revitalized savings-and-loan issues. On Tuesday, United Financial Corp. of California jumped more than a dozen points, after National Steel agreed in principle to acquire its stock at a hefty premium.

One of the fascinations about the market is that, on the way down, it often appears darkest before the dawn. There were few bulls on copper issues to be found last autumn on Wall Street, but the price has climbed from 68 cents a pound last September to 98 cents at the end of last month.

"The rapid rise in copper prices is being fueled by strong demand for the metal in the United States and overseas," the brokerage house of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. explained. "Although there is no current copper shortage given the level of inventories, it's clear that new copper production is well below consumption. Inventories, as a result, are being drawn down rapidly. And as high as 98 cents a pound may seem, it apparently still isn't enough to justify any new capacity in the industry."

Smith Barney acknowledges that the possibility of a slowing economy probably will trim copper prices somewhat. "At yearend, a pound of the metal is expected to be somewhere around 83 cents. The price is likely to rise to a firm $1 by the end of 1980 and, once the economy picks up again, to about $1.35 in 1981. For most of the rest of the decade, copper prices may be in the $1.30 to $2 range."

Commodities

Wholesalers Push Cattle Futures to Record

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP-DJ) — Heavy wholesale demand for the nation's declining stocks of beef sent cattle futures to record highs last week.

Hog futures, like many other commodities, dropped out of the inflationary price race, however, declining on ample numbers of animals offered for slaughter and a slackening of adverse weather conditions, analysts said.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, April cattle futures rose by .55 cent a pound for the week after profit taking on Friday, closing at 72.7 cents a pound. April hog futures fell 1.67 cents a pound, closing at 51.05.

Feeder-cattle futures showed the largest gains, rising by 1.85 cents a pound for the March delivery to 93.17 cents.

"There was more aggressive demand for cattle by packers," an analyst said. "There's also more and more talk that consumer demand for beef will decline, and I think people are more aware of prices than they were."

Switch From Beef

Some switch by consumers to pork and poultry has been noted, analysts said, but it has not yet affected wholesale demand.

Trading in live cattle was marked by sharp price movements. Prices plunged Tuesday by as much as the daily trading limit of 11 cents, then erased those losses with near-equal gains on Wednesday and continued sharp increases on Thursday.

Analysts said that Tuesday's burst of selling came on liquidation by commission houses and locals in a nervous market after prices repeatedly had refused to break through to records. Market talks that day included speculation that consumers would begin to refuse beef at retail counters, and rumors that Alfred Kahn, the Carter administration inflation fighter, was contemplating beef-price controls.

No Beef Ceiling

Prices recovered Wednesday, however, reaching record levels as cash bids showed no signs of weakening. Carter administration officials said that they had no plans to put a ceiling on beef prices.

Before a Senate committee Friday, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland also denied rumors that the Carter administration was considering lifting import restrictions on foreign beef.

Less than 10 percent of the Maine potatoes shipped to New York recently for delivery against March contracts passed U.S. inspection, an exchange spokesman said.

The exchange required liquidation of outstanding April and May contracts at Thursday's closing prices, 7.6 cents a pound and 8.14 cents a pound, respectively. Trading will be permitted in later contracts because deliverable potatoes are expected to be available after the Maine potato harvest.

Most of the potatoes, an unusually perishable commodity, were bruised, discolored and nicked when they arrived in New York from Maine, because of drought conditions during harvest last fall, analysts said.

Delivery Restrictions

The exchange is considering altering its potato-futures contract, which restricts deliveries to Maine potatoes, a spokesman said.

Prices for the outstanding contracts for this November and for March and May of next year were .04 cent to .22 cent a pound higher Friday, with November quoted at 6.12 cents a pound.

After Iran Cuts Off Fuel Supply

S. Africa Boosting Coal-to-Oil Capacity

SECUNDA, South Africa (NYT) — South Africa, cut off from its principal oil supplier by the revolution in Iran, is rushing to expand its capacity to convert coal into oil.

The project takes the form of a maze of stainless-steel pipelines, concrete chimneys and giant reactor towers that jut against the skyline. At its scheduled completion in 1982, the plant, processing 27 million tons of coal a year into oil, is expected to produce from 35 to 50 percent of the liquid motor fuels consumed in the country.

For South Africa, with no proven oil reserves that are exploitable, the $6.7-billion oil-from-coal project has major economic and political importance, especially now that the new Iranian government has announced termination of all relations with South Africa. The move ended oil supplies that had made up nearly 90 percent of the country's oil imports.

Two weeks ago, the government announced that it would expand the oil-from-coal plant, doubling its planned capacity and adding $3.9 billion to the $2.8 billion that was budgeted for the project in 1974.

The expansion benefits Fluor Engineers and Constructors Inc. of Los Angeles, whose wholly owned South African subsidiary is the managing contractor for the project. Spokesmen for Fluor estimate that the expansion will make the plant the world's most expensive industrial project under way.

After the oil-producing countries quadrupled the oil price in 1973 and 1974, the economics of coal conversion began to improve, to the point that Sasol, the name of an original plant with an output of 50 million gallons a year, announced a 14 percent profit for the 1977-1978 financial year.

Favored Position

This, coupled with an unofficial Arab boycott, persuaded the government to approve construction of a major new plant, called Sasol 2, with an output 10 times greater. It is to enter production next year.

The Secunda site, 80 miles southeast of Johannesburg, is close to the coal fields of the Transvaal high veld — some experts believe the country's coal reserves will last for 250 years — and to the Vaal River, the source of the huge water supply required in the coal gasification process. The technology was pioneered in Germany between the world wars.

—JOHN F. BURNS

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AELInd s	284	7	5⅞	6⅝	+¾
AEST	958	10½	7¾	10½	+2¾
ATO pf.40	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
AVMCp	37	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
Acodind	76	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
Accelrtn	24	8¼	7¾	8¼	+½
AcetoCh s	5	14½	14½	14½	
AcmeEl	38	7½	6¾	7½	+¾
AdaRes .10e	183	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
AddisnW .50	116	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¾
AdvPatnt	2011	7¼	4	6½	+2½
AdvMicr	1116	19⅝	18½	19½	+¾
Advent	352	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
AeroSys	816	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+⅜
Aeroson	438	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+½
AffiBsh 1.28	171	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
AgMet	993	5⅝	4¼	4⅝	—⅝
Agnico	542	5 5-16	5	5¼	
AirFla	700	6½	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Airlift	1426	1½	1⅜	1 7-16	
AlaBncp 1.24	49	23	23	23	
AlaTGs 2a	74	28⅝	27¼	28¾	+1½
AlmoSA 1e	51	23	21½	23	+1½
Alaskint	232	6¾	6	6¾	+¾
AlexAlex 1.40	1296	29	28¾	28½	+¾
AlexBld 1.20	289	17	16¼	16⅞	+⅝
Alicoinc .25e	11	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
AllegBev .30	133	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AlldBcsh 1b	x219	30¼	29½	30¼	+⅜
AlldLeis	695	4⅞	4	4⅝	+⅜
AlldTel .76	554	16	14⅞	16	+1⅛
AllynB .50	22	11	10½	11	+½
AlpexCm	114	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
Alphtyp .35e	8	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
Amrco	719	11-32	5-16	11-32	+1-32
Amarex	365	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅜
AmbsdGp .14b	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Amcole	1286	1	⅞	1	+1-16
AApprais .30	61	6¾	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
ABkTPa 1b	x143	18½	18	18½	
ABkrFla .32	499	8⅞	8	8¾	+¾
ABkLfFl .36	577	11¾	10½	11¾	+1¼
ACtyBk .52r	51	22	22	22	
AClipper .84	33	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
AFidLf .08	36	9	9	9	
AFiltron .80	95	12	10⅞	11¾	+⅞
AFinCp .17e	100	22¼	21½	22¼	+¾
AFletchr 1.16	144	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
AFurn .08e	177	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16	+1-16
AGreet .48	1514	11¾	10⅞	11¼	—⅛
AGrtyFn .10b	612	8	8	8	
AHelio	1101	⅜	¼	⅜	+⅛
AHmeln	103	3	2¾	3	
AHomShd	166	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—½
AlncmLI	268	31¾	31¼	31½	
AIndmF 1	85	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+¼
AIntGp .34	x2726	49¼	47½	49¼	+¾
AMicros	1105	12	10⅞	11⅛	—⅝
AMonitr	108	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—½
ANatFn .52	x447	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
ANatHld .84	17	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
AmNucl	601	12¼	10⅝	11⅞	—1
APacInt	182	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AQuasar	1133	23½	21½	23¼	+1⅞
AmRein 1.50	9962	60	51	59	+7¾
AResMg	2436	19½	16¼	17½	—2
AmResv	344	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
ASLFla .60a	261	26¼	23	24¼	+1¼
ASecCp 2	130	30½	30¼	30½	
AStatLf .80	49	22¼	21¾	22	
AUndrwt .50	5	7	7	7	
AWeldng .80	49	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—¾
Amicor	412	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Amterr	140	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Anacmp .16b	391	17⅝	16½	17¼	+¾
Anadite .10	310	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+⅜
Analog s	435	24½	23½	24¼	+¾
Analsic	371	17¼	15⅝	16½	+¾
Andrsind .28	55	4½	4½	4½	
AndrJcb	142	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
AnecoR	2332	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+¾
AngSA .37e	2057	5¼	4 31-32	5¼	+3-16
AngAGd 1.78e	390	24½	23½	24	—⅜
AnheusB .88	3621	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
AnloCp .36	485	8¾	7½	8⅝	+⅞
Apeco	564	1 3-16	1	1 3-16	+3-16
Applbm .22e	164	13¼	12½	12¾	—¼
ApldMtl	814	11⅞	10½	10⅞	+½
ArabShld	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
ArchieEn .06r	33	5	4½	4½	—½
ArdenGp	49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ArgoPet	328	7¾	7	7¼	+⅛
ArgontE	357	6½	5⅝	6¼	+⅞
ArizBk .76b	179	15	15	15	
ArkWGs .76	70	19¾	19¼	19¼	
ArtekSy	55	4¾	4¼	4¼	—½
ArtsWay	48	15½	15½	15½	
AsdColo .80a	149	22	21¼	21¼	+½
AsdHsl .24	215	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+⅜
AsdMad .10	1303	5¾	4	5⅝	+1⅜
AthenaC	575	4½	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
AtlGsLt 1.44	105	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+½
AtlntAm .24b	127	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
AtlntBcp .76	102	13½	13	13½	+½
AtlntOil	245	5⅝	5⅛	5⅞	+⅜
AllPepsl .40a	x120	34	33½	34	+¼
AtlanSil .70	48	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
AtwdOcn	112	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Auto-Trol	885	18	15¼	17½	+2¼
AutMdLb	46	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
Autotrol .20	53	23	22½	22½	—½
Avantek	654	23	21	21	—1½
AztecMt .32	110	33½	28¾	33¼	+4½
BBDO 2.80	153	33½	32½	33½	+1¼
BXDv	221	3 11-16	3½	3½	—3-16
BairdW .12e	280	11¼	10	10	—1
BairdCp s	184	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
BakerBr .24	226	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
BakerFe 1.60a	19	39½	38½	39½	+1
BaldwLy .60	270	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅜
Bncohio 1.30b	211	20½	20¼	20½	+¼
Bncokla 1.04	1	14	14	14	
BncshNJ 2.20	41	20½	20	20	—½
BangHE 1.52	22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
BkBldE 1.02	15	12¼	12¼	12¼	
BkComp	137	6	5	6	+¾
BkDelw 2.32	30	23½	23½	23½	
BkamRt .95e	312	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—⅛
BkSecLf .50	336	21½	20	21½	+1½
BkTrSC 1.20b	52	19	18½	18¾	
BamaG .60	59	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
BarbrGr .80	161	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
Barden 1	45	16¾	16¼	16¼	—½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BarntBk .88	x747	19⅝	18¾	19½	+⅝
BarrisC .15	642	15⅝	12¼	15	+2⅜
Basco	17	9½	9¼	9¼	
BsRNY	331	1⅞	1¾	1 13-16	+1-16
BasicRs	1624	6¼	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
BassFin	39	13½	12½	13½	+¾
BassFr .80a	68	16¼	16	16¼	
BayBks 2.30	100	31¾	31½	31¾	+½
BaylsMk .60	13	10	10	10	
BaylyCp .20	x23	13½	12½	13½	+1
BearCrk .24	x29	7¼	7¼	7¼	
BeardOil .08	93	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
BeefBlsn	2079	7	4¾	6½	+½
Beehvlnt	235	4½	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
Beeline .80	5	8¾	8½	8¾	
Bekins .30	1159	6⅞	4¾	6⅞	+2⅛
Belknap 1	34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+½
BenfNat	123	10½	10	10	—¼
BentlyL	579	13¼	11⅜	12½	—½
Berkley .16	312	14½	14	14½	+½
BetzLab .84	291	31¾	30⅛	30¾	—1
BevMgt .60	293	24¼	21¾	24¼	+2½
BibbCo .30e	106	13½	12½	13½	+1
BigDrm .44b	47	14¾	14½	14¾	+¼
Billings	28	8½	8½	8½	
BillyKid	118	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅜
BioMed	209	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
BioRadL	21	14½	13	14½	+1½
BirdSon 1.60	160	22	21	21½	+½
Bitco 1.60	16	24	22½	24	+1¼
BlkHillP 1.68	157	27¼	26¾	27	+¼
BlockDr .80	35	13½	13	13¼	+¼
BlueChip .24	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
BlufdSp 1.20	26	18½	18⅛	18½	+¼
BlueOG	128	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
Blyvoor .69e	1287	4⅝	4⅜	4 9-16	
BoatBs 2	22	26	26	26	
BobEvn .36	145	20	19½	20	+¼
Bohemia .80b	x204	24½	23⅝	24½	+¼
BokmRs	247	25	18½	23	+4½
Bonanza	1349	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+⅜
BoatheF	64	18½	18	18½	+½
BostonB 1.28	12	16½	16	16½	
Bralorn .10e	109	8⅞	8½	8½	—¼
BrassCft .40	418	14	13¼	13½	—½
Brenco 1.20	54	30	30	30	
Brinkmn .28	6	18	18	18	
BristPd	10	9½	9	9	—½
BroadFn .44	177	12⅛	10⅞	12⅛	+1⅝
BrockEx	302	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
BrokHill .29e	154	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
BrooksF .32	724	19	16⅝	18½	—½
BrookS 1.40	20	30½	30	30	—½
BrwTom	788	17⅝	15½	17¼	+1⅜
Brunos .30	208	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Buckbee .15e	319	5⅝	5	5½	+½
BckeySL .60b	x181	15¾	14½	15½	+1¼
Buckeye	61	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
Buffels 1.82e	272	11¾	10¾	11⅜	+⅛
Bldinv	163	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
Bunngtn	552	3¼	3	3¼	
Burmh	1635	1 29-32	1¾	1 29-32	+5-32
BurnupS .14e	1553	5⅝	5⅝	5½	—⅛
BurtH	732	1⅛	13-16	1⅛	+5-16
BMA 1	136	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+1¼
ButlerMf 1.10	123	26¾	26	26¾	+¾
CBTCp 2	43	24½	24	24½	+¾
CFSCnl .30	494	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
CICFin .50	20	10¼	10	10¼	
CPTCp	411	20½	18½	20	+1½
CoesrNJ	2827	49	36¼	42¾	+6¾
CaesNJ wt	1600	44	31	38¼	+7¼
CaesNJ un	551	142	103	124	+21
Cafeters .50	105	20¾	20	20½	
CalFtBk 1.08	x40	16⅛	16	16½	+⅛
CalMicr	115	16½	15½	16½	+1
CalWtSv 3	10	33	33	33	—½
CallonPet	766	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
CalnvFd .20	12	14	13½	14	+½
CambMe	156	3⅞	3½	3¾	+¼
Cammtr .52	220	46	44½	45½	+1
CdIntP 1.60e	21	⅝	9-16	9-16	
Canon .78e	17	67⅜	64¼	67⅛	+5
CapEngy	207	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
CapSwC	2	10½	10½	10½	
Carboln .52	126	16¾	16¼	16½	
Carolin	751	4⅛	3½	4	+½
Cascade .80a	13	30¼	29½	30¼	+¾
CavnghC	11902	9¾	6¼	9¼	+3¼
CedarPt 1.10	114	30	29⅝	30	+¼
CelinaFn .36	251	11	10⅝	11	+¼
Cencor pf.40	37	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
CenBcp 1.75b	31	27¾	27¾	27¾	
CnBshSo .80	86	12	11⅞	12	
CenBkSy .40b	63	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
CnJerBk .70a	106	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
CenMtgRt	31	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
CenNtBsh .24	305	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
CnPenNt 1.08	x83	11½	11	11	—½
CnVIPS 1.44	93	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Centran 2.16	98	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
CentyBk .44b	330	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+⅞
Centy21	289	18½	17⅛	18¼	+⅜
ChamMf .84	117	21	19½	20¾	+1¼
ChmpPrt .16	149	6	5⅞	6	+¼
CharRiv .34	46	22¼	21½	21¾	—½
ChrmSh .10	296	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
ChartHo .90b	752	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+1
ChathMf .80a	56	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
Chattm .36	33	8⅛	8	8	—⅜
ChmLwn .35e	55	25	24½	24½	—½
ChmNucl .05r	644	19⅝	18¾	19¼	+½
Chemed 1.80	128	31¾	30	31¾	+2
ChmLea 1.20	35	25¾	24¼	25¾	+1½
Chmeer .24	281	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+¼
CherryEl .08e	181	10¼	9½	10¼	+¾
ChiNwTr	205	12⅝	11	12¼	+1¾
ChildWld	150	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
ChilinCo 1b	53	84¼	83	84¼	+1¼
Chomer	137	26½	22	26	+3
Chubb 2.20	2445	40¼	33	38⅞	+6
ChrDwt 1.40	10	32	31	32	+1
Chyron	40	2	1¾	1¾	—¼
Cindys	157	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
CinnFin 1.20	66	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+⅛
CircInc 1.30e	17	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅛
CtzSoCp 1.04b	117	16¾	16½	16¾	
CitzSoGa	1142	5	4¾	5	+¼
CitzFSL .72	72	21	19¾	20¾	+1½
CitzFld 1.40	41	22	21¾	22	
CitzUIA s	75	35¾	35¼	35¾	+¼
CitzUIB 2.56	27	30¾	30¼	30¾	+¼
CtyNtCp .80	157	20¼	19¾	20¼	+½
CtytrBcp .80	20	12¾	12⅛	12⅞	
ClarkJL 1.10	94	29½	28½	29½	+1
ClasfdFn	65	6	5¾	6	
Clevtrt 2.20	161	34	33½	34	+½
ClevtRt .05e	x192	5	4¾	5	+⅛
ClinicSci	145	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
ClowCp .40	204	9⅛	8¼	9	+⅞
CobeLab	140	28¼	27¼	28	
CocaCol .60	x719	25	23	23¾	—1
CocaMia .60	49	14½	14	14	—½
Coherenl	982	22¼	19½	21½	+2
ColeCP .02e	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CollegeU .25	13	37¼	36	37	
ColnBcp 1.60	84	17¾	17	17¾	+¾
ColGE pf1.80	37	15⅝	14¾	14¾	—⅝
ColLfAc .60	592	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
ColrTile	397	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+¾
ColNBsh 1.50	51	24½	24½	24½	
ColuMill .24	109	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+⅜
Combins 1.20	1192	18	16⅞	17⅞	+1
ComcstA .12	93	14½	12¼	14½	+2
Comdisc .30	243	23¾	21	23¾	+2¼
ComBsh 1.44	64	24½	24¼	24¼	
ComCIH .70	369	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
CmlShr .50	86	22½	22	22½	+½
CmwBks 1b	36	14½	14½	14½	
CwlNRs 1.76	27	22	21¼	21¼	—¾
CmwTel 2.40	25	35	34½	35	+½
Comnind .44	x11	20	20	20	
ComnPr .20		16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
CmpctVS	558	7	6⅞	6¾	+¼
CpctVS un	437	9⅜	8⅝	9½	+⅞
CompCr .16b	163	13	12½	12⅝	—⅛
Compus	128	6⅝	5⅞	6	—⅛
CmptAut .20	797	21	19½	19¾	+½
Compsv	28	8	8	8	
CmpCm	1208	8½	8⅛	8¼	
CmptCon	64	9½	8¾	8¾	—¾
CompHorz	93	5	4⅜	5	
CmpMicr .06	166	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+⅝
CmptNet	384	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
CmptPd s	152	6½	6⅛	6½	
CmptTrn	76	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
Cmprvn	1471	39	32½	37½	+5
Comshre	261	19¾	17	19½	+2½
Comtech	425	9⅛	8½	9½	+¾
Comten	764	24⅞	23	24¼	+1¼
Conair	166	5½	5	5½	+½
Concept .06b	96	6½	6	6½	+½
ConnGn 1.32	2292	37¼	34¼	36⅛	+1⅞
CnsCapR 2.05e	81	27½	26½	27	—½
ConFibr	41	1½	1½	1½	
ConPap 3	80	57¾	57½	57¾	+¼
ConsDst .61e	154	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
Context	567	5¼	3¾	4½	+½
CntALf 1.32	98	32	30¾	30¾	—¼
CtlBNor 1.84b	40	25¾	25½	25¾	+¼
ContCnect .50	89	19	17	18½	+1
CntInfS .32r	42	8¼	7½	8¼	+¼
CntCurv	334	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+⅞

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CtrlLasr	78	18¾	15¾	18½	+1¾
Conwed 1	53	19	18¼	18¾	+½
Coors B.25	501	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
Cordis	979	29¼	27	29	+2
Courier .48	x38	9¾	9½	9½	
CousnPr	184	4¼	3¾	4¼	+½
CovingB	2520	8	7⅞	7½	—⅛
CradTer .66	40	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
Crawfd .50	160	16¾	15½	16¾	+1¼
CrayRes	828	27	24½	26	+½
Critins .80	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Cronus	760	10⅝	9	10⅝	+1⅞
CrosTre .60	997	16½	14⅝	16½	+2
CrumpE .24	119	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
CullenFr 1	64	22¾	22½	22½	—¼
Cullinan	320	20¼	19¾	19¾	—¼
Cullum 1	126	22¼	20¾	22¼	+1½
Cycltron	303	16	15	15½	+½
DSICp	94	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
DankrW	165	7	7	7	
DanlyM 1.40	124	22½	21¾	22¼	+½
DartDg .13	x255	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+⅜
DataAcc	1328	10	9½	10	+½
DataCrd .14	109	17	16¼	16½	
DtaDes .32	207	11	10⅜	10⅞	+½
DtaDim	705	6½	5⅝	6⅜	+⅞
DataRes .32	128	18½	18½	18½	
Datarm s	85	15½	13	15½	+1½
Datascp	129	14¾	13½	14¾	+1¼
Datum	45	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Dauphin 2.20	27	32	32	32	
DavidDh	118	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
Daylin	379	4	4	4	
DavtMal 1a	x19	21½	21½	21½	
DBeer .51e	14348	6 19-32	6⅜	6 19-32	+3-32
DeanFd .70	100	21½	19¾	21½	+1
DecisDat	625	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
DecisSys	218	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—¾
DeklbAg .72	x570	25	23½	24¾	+1
Del-Val 1.38	98	11¼	10¾	11¼	+½
Deltak	62	6¾	6	6½	+½
DeLuxC 1.20	584	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1
Denelcor	1022	3	2½	2⅝	+⅛
DenisM 1	198	18¼	17¾	17¾	—½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DenvRE .80	x128	12¼	12	12	
DepGuar 1.30	12	24	23¼	24	+¾
DetrexC 1.20	x98	25½	19½	25½	+6
DetBkC 1.60	x235	25½	25	25½	+½
DiagDat	835	27	23½	26¾	+3½
DiaCrys 1	75	22½	21¾	22½	+¼
DibrellB .84	x10	14¼	14	14	—¼
DiscNY 2.90e	74	35½	34	35½	+1½
DiscOil	257	1	⅝	⅝	—⅛
DivEarth 5c	79	2½	2½	2½	
Dixico .30	80	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
DixnCru 1.20a	4	25	24	24½	—½
Docutel	517	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
DollrGn .28b	182	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+⅛
DomBsh .96	81	15¼	14¾	15¼	+½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Donldsn .52	278	22	21½	21¾	—¼
DorchGs	4994	13⅝	12	13⅛	+1⅛
Dorems .60	5	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
DoylDB 1.04	155	17½	17	17½	
Dranetz	32	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
DrexlrT	222	11¾	11¼	11¼	
DualLite .32	163	16¼	15⅝	15¾	
DuckAlc .40	x58	12¾	11½	12¾	+1½
Ducomn .40	34	10½	10½	10½	
DunkinD .20	430	14	13½	13⅝	+⅛
DurhLfe 1.40	55	47½	47	47½	+½
Duriron .60	510	17	16	17	+¾
DurrFill .22	x179	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅞
DycoPet	378	15¼	13½	15	+1¼
Dynascn s	281	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
Dynatch	204	15	14	14½	+¼
EHInt	307	5½	4½	5¼	
ERCCp 1.20	2394	45¾	36¾	44½	+8
EarlyCal	242	7	6½	7	+⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EarthSci	181	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
EsDriel 1.10e	1049	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
Eastmet 1.20	x129	14¾	14¼	14¾	+½
Eatn pfA2.30	4	36	36	36	
Eberline	33	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+⅜
EchoOil	310	1¾	1 11-16	1¾	+1-16
EconLab .92	1021	24⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+¼
ElDorInt	264	4¼	3¼	4¼	+½
ElPasEl 1.04	825	10½	10½	10½	
EleCath	78	9½	8¾	9¼	+½
EleNucl	403	5½	4½	5½	+1
ElecsnGp	112	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
ElizWW 1.64	40	17	16¾	16¾	
Elsinore	29941	17¼	13⅝	15¾	+1¾
Emhrt wt	51	15	14½	14½	—¼
Emons .16	127	21¼	19¾	20½	+1
Emons pf1.19	92	15	14⅝	14¾	—⅛
EmpFlr .50	410	19¾	17½	19¾	+1⅝
EmpNBk	26	14¼	14¼	14¼	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EmpBnt .75e	435	21½	19¾	21¼	+1½
EmplCas 1.20b	11	29	29	29	
EnrDev	1134	17½	14	16¾	+2¾
EnrMin	2850	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
EnRsv	13552	4	3 11-16	3 15-16	+3-16
EnrVent	27	11½	11½	11½	
Engraph .28	34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Envrdyn	150	3	2¾	3	+⅛
Epsco	82	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
EqtBcp .68b	x138	17¾	17¼	17¼	—½
Eqtlwa 1.20	64	24¾	24¾	24¾	
EqutSL 1	1097	26⅝	22¼	26⅛	+3⅞
EqtOil .70	x255	22½	20	22½	+1¾
EthanAl .80	690	29	25¾	28¼	+2½
EvSuth	69	26½	25½	25½	—1
ExcelEn	371	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
ExchBcp .60	71	9¼	9¼	9¼	

(Continued on Page 8)

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Name__________

Address__________

__________ Age_____

External Account: YES/NO   IHT 3/79

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

8th March, 1979

Nippon Meat Packers, Inc.

(Nippon Ham Kabushiki Kaisha)

12,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

represented by Continental Depositary Receipts
ISSUE PRICE US $2.973 PER SHARE

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — New Japan Securities Europe Ltd.

Abu Dhabi Investment Company — Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A.E. Ames & Co. Limited

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(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ExecHs	3026	7¾	6	6⅞	+1
FairLne .24	141	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
FairfLd .16	216	11	10	11	+1⅛
FalcMn	33	35	32¾	35	+2¼
Falstaff	139	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
Farinon .08	998	12¾	11¾	12¾	+1¼
FarmFd s	x698	6⅝	5⅜	6⅛	— ¼
FarmBr .60	32	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
FarmGp .84	4277	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	+1½
FdScrw .72a	17	14	13½	14	+ ½
FedlPP .93e	72	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Fidicor	499	12⅞	11¾	12½	+ ¾
FidVa .20	535	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
FidUnLf 1.32	1416	28⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅞
FifthTh 2.10	29	35⅝	35	35⅝	
FnSecGp .44	72	11½	10⅛	10½	—1
Finnign	221	15½	14½	15½	+1
FstMerc 1.46	69	19	18½	19	+ ½
FtAlaBk 1.32	49	21½	21	21½	+ ½
FtAmBk 1a	152	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
FtAFin .50	559	25¼	21	23¼	—2
FtATenn .50	102	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
FtArkBk .50b	49	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
FtArtist	497	7¾	5¾	7	+1¼
FtBnOh 1.64	42	27½	27	27½	+ ½
FtBnAla .80a	12	14¾	14¾	14¾	
FtBshFla .28e	x735	8¼	8¼	8¼	
FtBkSvs 2.04	402	36¼	35¾	36	— ¼
FtBkrFl .84a	x2	11½	11⅞	11⅞	
FtBkSC 1.12	34	17½	17	17½	+ ½
FtBosth .59e	760	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
FtCapit 1.85	11	33	32½	32½	— ½
FtCmBk 1.20	67	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
FtCntRE .98e	51	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
FtDenvr	52	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
FtEmpS	107	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
FtExec	224	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ¼
FtExe pf.50	96	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
FtFrwst .25	39	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
FtFinVa .68	1	26	26	26	
FtFlaBks .36	291	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
FtHawai 2	96	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ½
FtJerNt 1.20a	75	15½	15½	15½	
FtKyNt 1.64	32	29¼	29¼	29¼	
FtLncFn	627	9⅛	7⅜	8⅞	+1⅛
FtMarin .26	61	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
FtMdBn 1.40	61	20½	20½	20½	
FtNBcp 1.04	x23	16	16	16	
FtNtBsh 1.40a	58	20	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
FNtNJ 1.60b	21	21¾	21¾	21¾	
FtNtCln 2	16	29¾	29½	29¾	
FtNHGa .84	358	14½	12½	14½	+2
FtNtSup .02e	167	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
FtNMBk .72	x57	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FtOklBn .30	x22	14¼	14¼	14¼	
FtRBKGa .44	46	8¼	8¼	8¼	
FtSLAsc .40	119	12¼	11¼	12	+ ¾
FtSecCp .86	230	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
FtSecNt .76	55	18½	17¼	18½	+1
FtTenNt .72	441	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
FtTexFn .40	46	55¾	55¾	55¾	
FtUnBcp 2	65	27½	27	27½	+ ½
FtUnCp .92b	42	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
FtUtdBc 1.16	22	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
FtWnFin	1685	6	4⅞	5⅞	+1
FtWisMt	46	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Frstbncp 1.40b	13	23½	23	23	
Fisons .24e	33	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
FlagBks .40	1254	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅞
Flamein	121	14	13½	13½	— ½
Flexsil .68	65	12	11½	12	+ ½
Flickgr .60	77	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
FloatPnt	372	12	11¾	12	
Floratx	222	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
FlaBksh .32	x28	14	14	14	
FlaComl .88	x21	12½	12½	12½	
FlaCypr .20e	400	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
FlaGlf 1.28e	19	12½	12½	12½	
FlaMM .60	69	21	20	21	+1
FlaNFla .52	x394	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
Flurocb .16	67	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
FdTown .40	105	38½	35¾	38½	+2¾
FthillGp .32b	201	9⅛	7½	9	+1½
ForeAm .40	218	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
ForestO .80a	514	17⅛	16¼	17	+ ¾
Formigli	168	3½	2¾	3¼	+ ½
FndrFin	47	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	
FrankEl .48	29	13½	13½	13½	
FrasrMt 1.09e	11	10¾	10¾	10¾	
FreeSG 3.04e	731	22	21¼	21⅞	— ¼
Fremont .44b	547	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
FreqSrc	150	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Frndlce .18	11	22¼	22¼	22¼	
FrostS .03e	28	2¼	2¼	2¼	
FroznFd .36	78	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
FullPh .30e	337	31¾	30¾	31⅛	+ ¾
FullrHB .32	328	11⅜	11	11⅜	+1
FultnNt .60	19	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Funtime .40	14	18	18	18	
FurrCaf .50	292	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
GEICO .32	x13257	9⅛	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
GEICO pf.74	x2839	18¼	17	18	+1
GRTCp	146	1	⅞	⅞	
GalaxyO	843	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Glxy wt	277	2⅛	2	2	—5-16
GalvHou .40	369	23½	22¼	22⅞	— ⅜
GelmSci	115	18½	17¾	18½	+ ¾
GnAutm	1650	15	12½	14¾	+2⅞
GAutPts .80	217	31½	30	31	+1
GnBind .14	26	10½	10½	10½	
GnData	225	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ¾
GnEngy .10	687	13¼	11⅜	13	+1⅝
GnHelth .42e	307	12⅛	11¾	12⅜	+ ¼
GnHydro	4173	15-32	⅜	7-16	+1-16
GnReins 2.60	x31	174	166	172	+6
GnSemic .16	179	10¾	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
GnShole 1a	54	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
GTel 5pfl	12	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
GenesB .80a	12	19	18¾	18¾	
GenRad .10	387	19⅝	18	19⅝	+1⅝
Geores	95	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ½
GeoWash	166	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
GlasnHo .40	1	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
GlibrtA 1.60	242	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ½
Gilford .34	126	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Girard 1.84	449	22¼	20½	22¼	+1¾
GlobeLf .40	560	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
GoldFld 1.49e	177	23⅛	21⅞	23⅛	+ ⅞
GldStFd .38	91	12½	12½	12½	
GouldsP .80	106	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¼
GovEFn .60a	11	11½	11½	11½	
GvtELf .44	17	13¾	13¾	13¾	
GovtSL .48	130	9⅞	8½	9⅞	+1⅜
Groco .60	55	19	19	19	
Granfre .24	x1114	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
GroScan	799	23¼	19¾	22¾	+2¼
GtSwtin	157	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
GtJerBn 1b	19	12¾	12¾	12¾	
GreenM 1.24	26	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
GrnwdRs	135	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
GrevAdv 1.40a	19	34½	34	34½	+ ½
GuarBk s	197	8¼	6½	8¼	+1¾
GuarFin .60	101	19½	16½	19	+2½
GuarNat .50	220	16¾	15¾	16½	+ ¾
GtEngy .20b	224	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
HochCh .20	17	12	12	12	
HahnEW .40	x108	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Hadson	264	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
HamlEx	148	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ½
HamlPt s	156	17	16¼	16¾	
HamlP pf1.95	134	18	17½	18	+ ½
Hamlinv	20	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Hanvins .36	283	26¾	24⅝	26⅝	+2
Hardwk	1042	16	12	14¾	+2¾
Harley .30	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
HrpRow .72	60	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
HarpGp .30	601	22	21½	22	+ ½
HartfNt 1.20	60	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
HrtfStm 3.20	23	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ½
Haserm .30	28	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
HawaBn .88	207	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
HawkBn .72	81	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
HawthF .80	13	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
HazltLb .10e	191	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Hechngr .09r	21	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
HelstCH .12	30	8½	8½	8½	
HelixTec	52	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
Hematc	47	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
HendPet un	1042	13-16	¾	¾	
HenrdF .60a	56	19½	19½	19½	
HarltBn 1.20	34	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Hexcel .48	329	19	17½	18¾	+1¼
HiberCp 1	39	18	18	18	+ ¼
HickFar .44102	12½	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅝	
HickFrn .10e	252	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
Higbee 1.48	7	13	13	13	
HinesLm 2a	5	49½	49	49½	+ ½
Hitachi 1.02e	296	48⅞	48⅛	48¾	+1
HllwdPk 1a	26	19½	19	19½	+ ½
HolmDH 1.40	8	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
HmeBen .84	31	19½	19¼	19½	
HmstdF	84	8¼	8	8¼	
Homewd		7½	7½	7½	
Hantnd .80	121	33½	32	33	+ ¾
HookDrg 1.20	157	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Hoover .84	598	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
HorizBn 1.20	24	14¼	14	14	— ¼
HospTr 2.12	2	25½	25½	25½	
HughSup .24	136	21½	20	21¼	+1½
HuntMf .50	190	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
HntgBs 1.76b	x16	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Hyattint	31	14½	13½	14½	+1
Hyster 1.50a	x414	36¾	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
IMSInt .20	781	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
IdahoFn .88	29	25¼	25	25¼	
IdleWld .80	69	19½	17½	18½	+1
Impell .36	348	18	17½	18	+ ½
IndSaS 1.68a	28	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
IndpBsh .60b	12	19½	19½	19½	
IndLfAc 1	1026	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
IndnaGp .80	404	37¾	36½	37¾	+1¼
IndnaNt .40	x228	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
IdplWal 2.12	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
IndElHr	158	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
IndNuci	291	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
IndValB 2.20	50	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
Inforex	613	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
Infolntl .14	42	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
InfoMag	266	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
Infotn	260	2⅝	2½	2½	
InstLab .16	x128	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
IntegEnt .05e	222	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
IntelCp	2864	62	56½	61½	+5
IntrcEnr	182	5¾	5½	5½	
Intrcft .50a	1	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
IntfcMec	306	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅜
Interfnl 1.10	236	18	17¾	17⅞	
IntmtGs 1.40	79	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
InBkWsh .36	166	10⅛	10	10	
InBkWsA .36	302	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
IntCtrls	241	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
IntDairy	132	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
IntKlngT .06	44	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
IntResh .32	103	12	11	12	+1
IntrPlo 1.30	31	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
Intersil .18e	994	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
Intext	299	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
IwaSoUt 2.28	67	25¼	25	25	— ¼
IsrlInv 1.10	41	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
ItoYokd .13r	4	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ½
IveyJB .68	50	14½	14	14½	+ ½
JLGInd .24	x118	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
JamWPr	40	8⅝	8	8	— ½
JameRiv .32	235	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¼
Jamsby .50	58	15½	15¼	15½	
JonAir 1.67e	0	142¼	142	142	
JeffNLf .52	291	26	24¾	26	+1⅛
Jenco .14e	60	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Jerrico .10	1437	15½	13⅜	15½	+1⅜
Jhirmck s	80	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
Jhirmk wt	68	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Josephn .60	104	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
JoslynM 1.20	221	17¾	16½	17½	+ ¼
Justin .60	341	23	22	22½	— ¼
KDICp	739	2⅝	2 5-16	2⅝	— ⅛
KMSInd	1244	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
KRMPet	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
KaisSt pf1.46	x5	18	17¾	18	
Kallstad	156	5	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Kalvar	242	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Kaman .80	61	17¾	17¾	17¾	
KmpAm .36	73	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
KnCtyLf 2	69	55	54½	55	+ ½
KnSNtw .36	154	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Kebo	494	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	—1-16
KellySv 1	5	28	27½	28	+ ½
Kemper 1.60	548	29	26¾	29	+2¼
Kennatn	59	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
KentMre .88	15	15	15	15	
Kenton	80	15½	14¾	15½	+1¼
KyCenLf .50	x425	17½	15⅞	16¼	— ¼
Keuffel .80	35	13¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾
KevPhr .02	273	24½	20½	21¾	—2¾
KeystFd .20	239	15¾	14½	14⅝	— ½
Kimball .68	84	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
KindCre .06	150	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
KingInt	160	12¼	11	11	— ¾
KloofG .51e	646	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ¼
KnapeV 1	39	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
KnogoCp	1793	12⅝	11	12⅝	+1½
Knudsn .60b	168	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
KogerPr 1	60	15½	15½	15½	
KossCp	113	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Kratos	240	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¾
Kroylnd	39	33½	30	33½	+3½
Krueger .52	189	11	10¾	11	
Kulicke .25e	360	15¼	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
KyotoCe .21r	62	39	37⅞	38⅞	+1⅝
LDBCp	237	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
LaZBoy .72	101	9¾	9½	9¾	
Lacana	81	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
LacldSll	25	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
LkwdBk .64b	15	24	23½	24	+ ½
Lancast .64a	x172	17	16	16¾	— ¼
Lanceln 1a	176	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
Lanchrt .12e	9	5	5	5	
LandRes	80	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
LndBkFla .40	438	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
LaneCo .72a	173	20¾	19½	20½	+1
Larsen .96	x40	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Lawrys .36	591	26	22	25¼	+3¼
Lawson .32	192	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
LazareK .32	182	14½	13½	14¼	+ ¾
LeadNat .40	x60	13½	13½	13½	
LearPet .10	1517	17½	16¾	17	
LegPlat .40	397	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
LeisDyn .15	527	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
LevinCpt .10	188	9¾	8½	9¾	+1¼
LewisP .24	52	13½	13½	13½	
LexRs	803	7-16	7-16	7-16	
LibtyHo .20e	60	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
LibBkKy 1.32	9	32	31½	31½	— ½
LibNt pf2.12	17	23	22½	23	+ ½
LibNtLf 1	3556	24½	22¾	24¼	+1½
LfInsGa 1.44	686	47	45	46¼	— ¼
Lfinvs .20	548	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ½
LtdStor .08	x836	7	6½	7	+ ½
LinBcst	457	37¼	35¾	37¼	+1½
Linc 1st 1.88	179	27¼	25¼	27¼	+1¾
Linist pf1.05	29	13	12½	13	+ ½
LincTT 2.40	455	42½	37¼	40½	+3¼
Lindbrg .46	99	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
LiadAlr 1.40	18	25¾	25¾	25¾	
LiadTrn .52b	2	9½	9½	9½	
Litmx	20	3½	3½	3½	
LittlArt .44	27	13	13	13	
Logetrn .20e	60	11¼	10¾	11	+ ¾
LongFib 9.20	0	240	240	240	
LaOffEx	298	8½	8	8	— ½
LowesCo .50	335	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
LoyIALf .40e	22	20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
Lurias	576	4⅝	3⅞	4½	+ ⅝
LyonMtl 1		16½	16½	16½	
MTMtg 1.20a	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
MCIC	5039	5¼	4 15-16	5¼	+5-16

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MCI wt	997	3	2¾	3	+5-16
MCI pf2.64	497	33	31⅞	33	+1½
MCMCp .12a	20	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
MFYInd .20	66	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
MGFOil .05r	616	13	12½	12¾	
MSIDat .40b	219	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
MTSSy .24	154	19	18	19	+ ¾
McDmld .80	x111	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
MacBlae 1a	122	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
MadsGE 1.48	76	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
MagmaE	165	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
MagmP	388	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Magnet .03r	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
MalorRt	723	1	⅞	1	
Makita .20e	x14	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	+1⅞
Mallkrt 1	349	31	30½	30¾	— ¼
MglAsst	x156	21½	18¾	21½	+2¾
Manltw .52	29	17	16½	17	+ ½
ManMay	349	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
MfBkLA .50b	159	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
MfrsNat 2	122	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
MfgData .20	220	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Marcus .20b	102	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
MarinCp 1.52	x31	27	26½	27	+ ¼
MarNut	888	15-16	15-16	15-16	
MarPet 2.40e	15	39½	38	39	+ ½
Marlon .20e	869	14⅝	13¼	14⅜	+1⅛
MarkPd	145	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
MarshSu .30	48	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
MarshlI 1.38	43	25½	24¼	25¼	— ¼
MrldNat .76	x265	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Mathica .20	40	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
MaulLP .44	72	25	23½	25	
MavPet	330	7¾	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
MaynOil	102	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
McCorm .44a	427	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
McDowE .15e	615	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+1½
McFarlE	323	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
McQuay .64	x267	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
MedGen	318	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
Medford .80	33	29½	28	28½	
MeenanO .24	71	8	7½	8	+ ¼
MellonN 1.84	399	27⅝	26	27¼	+1¼
Mentor	206	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
MercBcp 2.32	x48	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
MercBk 1	222	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
Merc pf3	10	34	34	34	
MerBNY 1b		40	40	40	
Merchin 1	73	16	15¾	15¾	
MerchNt 1.20	13	22½	22¼	22½	— ¼
MerryCo .20r	112	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
MetroDvl .26e	81	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
MeyerF .50	384	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞	+1⅞
MichNtl 1b	284	23½	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
MicroMk	283	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Micrdat	1260	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Microt	467	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
MicroSe	487	5½	4¾	5¼	+ ¼
MidAm .28b	x41	6¼	6¼	6¼	
MdldCap	111	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
MidlRes	9720	3 11-16	2⅞	3½	+ ⅝
MidlBks 2.16	109	26¾	25½	26¾	+1
Midnite .31e	83	5¼	5	5¼	
MidwDis .44	278	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	
MidwFld .60	28	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
MillHer 1.30e	322	21	19½	21	+1¼
MillerRt 1.30e	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Milllpr .20	867	28½	27¼	27½	—1
MineSaf .80	7	45	45	45	
MnrRs .10e	29	2 13-16	2¾	2¾	—1-16
MiniCpt	55	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
MinnFab .10e	176	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Minnetnk	202	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
MissVlG 1.40	x83	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
MrSteak .08	266	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
Mitsui .60e	82	31	28	30½	+3
ModM wt	162	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
ModuCpt	1551	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Molex .08	468	29	27½	29	+1½
MonCap 1.14	770	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ¼
MonfCol .12e	173	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
MonuE	455	2 5-16	2⅛	2⅛	—3-16
MonuCp .92	834	30¾	29½	30½	+1
MonPr un1.10e	53	54¼	54¼	54¼	
MooreCp 1.44	548	30	29½	29¾	
MoorePd .60	45	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
MorFlo .01	20	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Moroga	118	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
MoranB .12b	82	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Morsnln .28b	376	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Mosinee .22	93	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Mostek	1911	20¾	18⅞	19¾	+ ¾
MotchM .50e	54	13½	12½	13	+ ½
MotClub .10	285	6½	6	6	— ⅜
MtnBks 1.12	59	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
MtnHigh	64	½	½	½	
MtnSfRs	984	11-32	11-32	11-32	
Moxie .10	89	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Mullim .64	53	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Myersin .36	46	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
MylanLb	59	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
NCNB Cp .60	1710	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
NNCp 2	437	32	28¾	31	+2¼
NNCp pf3.60	5	34	34	34	
NargCp 1.60b	56	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
NAvlUcd .68	45	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
NBrCDal	144	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
NICntFn 1.48	155	21½	21	21½	+ ½
NtCtyCo 2.50	575	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
NtCmBcp .40	25	6¼	6	6¼	
NCmNJ 2.40	x20	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
NtCptSv .24	116	19	17½	18¼	+ ¾
NConvSt .50	235	11¾	10½	11¾	+1¼
NDtaCp .20	530	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
NEnvCtl	67	1¾	1¾	1¾	
NLfeFla .28b	x499	9¼	7⅞	9	+1⅛
NMicron	445	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
NOldL .36	x437	8¾	8 7-16	8⅝	+ ⅜
NtRyUtil	611	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
NResLfe .50l	115	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
NSecIns .12	23	15	14	14½	— ½
NBkEllz .80	20	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
NStuM	1052	5 3-16	4 7-16	4⅞	+7-16
NtVolve 2.10	17	35½	35½	35½	+2
NtWnLf	290	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Natwide .60	25	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
NwldRE .40e	416	14	12¾	14	+ ¾
NelsnTh .32	23	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
NelwOne	701	7½	5¼	7	+ ¾
NevNBc 1.40	30	19	19	19	
NevadSL .70	560	22	18¼	21	+2¾
NewAFd 1.80e	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
NEnMer 1.64	43	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
NHavWt 3.78	x10	63½	61	63½	+1½
NJNtCp 2.30	31	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
NJNGas 1.44	x28	15	15	15	
NewelCo .60	259	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
NewpLb	177	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
NewpPh	1372	12	11	11¾	+ ¾
Nicolet .24	487	16½	14⅞	16⅜	+1⅝
NielsnA .76	820	21½	20¾	21½	+ ¾
NielsnB .76	322	21½	21	21½	+ ½
NipponEl .54e	51	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
Nissan .62r	0	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
NobleAff .16	1051	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ¼
Noland .40	79	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
NordRes s	70	16¾	15½	15½	—1
Nordstr .32	644	19¼	18¼	19	+ ¾
Norstan .06e	218	10½	8¼	9¾	+1½
NABiol	276	8¾	7¾	8	+ ¼
NoAtlInd	172	4½	3½	4½	+1
NoCarGs 1.10	50	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NoEOl un3.14e	59	77½	75	76½	+1½
NthPntP	69	7¾	6½	6½	—1¼
Northair	575	3¼	2 15-16	3¼	+3-16
NeastBn 2b	52	23	23	23	
NoStBcp .40	231	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
NoTrust 2	x132	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
NwlNGs .96	250	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
NwOhBs 2	82	35	34½	35	+ ½
NwtFin .50	x25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
NwFnln	71	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
NwtNtLf 1.04	854	30¾	26¾	30	+2¾
NwstPS 1.70	75	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
NwPrtC 1.20a	1	26	26	26	
Nowsco .36	30	21	19½	21	+1
Noxell .72	691	19⅝	17¾	19⅛	+1⅜
NuclDyn	1056	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
NuclMed	75	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
NuclMet	61	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
NuclPh	177	7	6½	7	+ ½
OakHills	57	8	8	8	
OakbrkC .32	35	10	9¾	10	
OceanDr .50	157	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ¼
OceanOil	130	31½	30¾	30¾	— ½
Oceaneer	604	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ½
OceanEx	60	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
OceanInt	189	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
OffsLog .48	216	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	
OglivyM 1.16	133	24¾	23½	23½	— ½
OglbyN 2.20	10	37	37	37	
OhioCas 1.40	889	29¾	27⅞	29¾	+2⅛
OhCtzTr 1.80	12	29	29	29	
OhFerro	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
OilBase	540	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
OldKent 1	55	19¼	19	19	— ¼
OldNtB .84b	57	20½	19¾	20½	+ ¾
OldRepl 1.04	467	26¼	23½	26¼	+2¾
OldStone 1.60	17	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Olsten .20	139	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
OlympB .90	157	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ⅞
OmahNt 1.50	28	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
OmegOp .20	182	12¼	11½	11¾	— ¼
OmniSpe	232	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅝
OptelCp	399	1 1-16	⅞	1 1-16	+3-16
Opticom	849	1¾	1⅝	1½	— ¼
OpticCL	210	11¼	10¾	10¾	
OpticRd	94	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ½
Orbanco .60	71	16½	16	16½	+ ½
OregMet	50	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
OregPC 1	x31	50¼	48½	50	+1½
OrionRh	145	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Orrox	344	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
Oshman .14	10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
OsrowP	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
OtterTP 2	100	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ½
Overm .50	x5	8½	8½	8½	
Oxoc	534	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
PARSys	714	12	10¼	11¾	+1½
PBAInc .60	28	15	15	15	
PCAInt .40	x283	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
PRFCp	173	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅛
PVOInt .80	109	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ½
PabstB .40	1284	13¾	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅜
Paccar 1.60a	177	54	52¾	53¾	+1
Pacesetr .20	39	13½	12½	12¾	— ¼
PaceFin .80	57	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
PacerTec	798	1¼	1¼	1¼	
PacCHI .15e	44	17	16⅞	17	
PcGaR 1.50b	141	22	21	21¾	+ ¾
PacifRes .50	78	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
PacStdLf	204	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
PaiuteO	1213	5-16	9-32	9-32	—1-32
PakaCp .48	255	10¼	9	10	+ ½
PanABsh .40	152	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
PandkPr .25e	353	8¼	7¼	8½	+ ⅞
Paradyn	879	14⅜	13½	14¼	+1
ParkOh 1	207	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ½
PaulevP	277	6½	6	6¼	
PaxtonF 1.12	x21	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
PcyLDg .40	x218	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
PavNPk .60	244	18⅝	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅜
PavNSv .72	244	25	24¼	24⅞	+ ¾
PavlsCs .12	804	13¼	12¾	13¼	
Peavey .92	170	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
PeninRs	41	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
PennVa 2.20a	65	69½	63½	69½	+6½
PenaEnt 1.60	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
PenLf	4327	7 11-16	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
PnzLT	9652	3¼	3 3-16	3⅜	+7-16
Penril .25	125	9⅝	8⅛	9½	+1⅛
Pentair .64	746	19⅝	17½	19¼	+1¾
PeoBkSe 1.40	38	30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
PerryDr .20	153	10	9½	10	+ ½
PetDv	655	3	2⅞	2⅞	—1-16
PetEaTl	304	16¾	15⅝	16½	+ ¾
Petralt .92	140	46½	45¼	45⅜	
PetIbon .60	148	18½	17¼	18¼	+ ¾
PhilaNat 2.40	334	28½	27¼	28½	+1¼
PhilGlo .66e	226	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
PhnxRsB	783	22¼	20⅝	22¼	+1½
PhysloCt	100	27¼	24½	27¼	+2¾
PicNSav	265	12	11	12	+1
PiccCafe .11e	x247	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
PierceSS .20	55	10¾	9½	10¾	+1
Pinehrst	190	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
Pinkrtn 1.85	183	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
PionrFd .20	45	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
PionHIB .72	467	18⅝	18¼	18½	
PionSta .16	134	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
PionWtn .16b	1221	15½	14⅛	15⅜	+ ½
PittNtCp 2.60	x379	38¾	37½	38½	+ ½
Pizzalnn s	624	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
Plenum .80	212	17¼	15¾	16⅞	+1⅝
PolymM	348	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
PopShop .05e	141	3⅝	3 5-16	3 5-16	—1-16
PortaPro	271	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
PortaSy	101	21½	20	21	+ ¾
PosiSeal .10	245	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Powellnd	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	
PowrRes	357	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ¼
PrecMet .34e	368	5¾	5½	5 11-16	—3-16
PrecCst .15l	x40	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
PrdRisk .40	76	16½	15½	16½	+1
PremRs	1724	2½	1 15-16	2¼	+5-16
PresGM 1.44e	517	14	12½	14	+1
PrsStevn .76e	748	9⅞	8¾	9⅞	+ ⅞
PrslSBk .40b	4	13½	13½	13½	
PrestnT .60	210	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
Prewav 1.20	186	19¼	17¾	17¾	—1
PrgsvCp .32	541	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
PropTr .36	81	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
PropICp .10	98	13½	12½	13¼	+ ⅜
ProfLfe 1.20	42	35¾	35½	35¾	
ProvLfA 1.28	33	38	38	38	
ProvNat 2.10	623	28	26½	27¼	+ ½
PrdFSL .60	198	11	10½	10¾	
PbSvNC 1.08	x74	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
PbSdNB 1.12	31	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
PulasFr .50	30	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
PurtBen .40	288	21	19	21	+2
PutDCap	30	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+ ½
PyramOil	78	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
QI Corp	261	11¼	8½	10¾	+2
QuakrCh .76	249	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
QualCre	68	8½	8¼	8½	
QualInns .10e	140	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Quatron	335	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
RLI Cp.40	181	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
RPM Inc.20	261	9	8½	9	+ ½
RMIC Cp.15r	54	13¾	13½	13½	
RadDyn	36	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
RadTech	62	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
RogenPr s	130	7¾	6¾	7½	+ ⅝
RainrBn 1.08	230	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
Rampart	177	4	4	4	
Ramtek	756	11	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅜
Rangair .24	36	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
RankO .19e	3127	5 11-16	5 1-32	5 11-16	+11-16
Rapidata .10	257	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Paychm .44	344	79½	73½	79	+5½
Raymnd 1	69	24¼	21¾	24¼	+2½
RltMtg 1.31e	75	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
RecgEq	1065	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Redcor	148	12¼	12	12¼	
RedknLb .28	159	11¼	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
ReevTH	119	8	7¼	7¾	+ ½
RefacTD .12e	415	23¾	17½	22½	+4¼
RegcyEl .70	609	15¾	14	15½	+1½
RelbInv .26	95	11⅜	11¼	11½	
RelbInv pf1.87	59	24	23¾	24	+ ½
RelUniv .80	69	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
RepAuto .28	443	9½	9	9½	+ ½
RepNLfe .60	x1434	19¼	17⅛	18¾	+1
Reshind	59	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
ResOG wt	42	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ResvOM	35	25	24	25	+ ½
Reuter	70	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
PaulRIn 1.32	80	13¾	13½	13¾	
RevRey .88	490	30½	28¾	30½	+1¾
Ridgwys .40	29	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
RiggsBk 2.40a	50	41½	41	41¼	+ ¼
RivalMf .80	819	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
RoadEx .60	591	27¾	27	27¾	+1
RobbMy 1.60	16	32½	32	32½	+ ½
RobtPar .40	46	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
RobnNug .08	216	20½	19½	20½	+1
Rockcor	692	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
RckMtG .32	421	7¾	6	7½	+1½
RollBH 1.12	49	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
RomAm	147	5¾	4¾	5¾	+ ¼
Rouse .28	x458	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
RovacCp	508	13¾	12¼	13¼	+1
Royster .20	x1212	6⅝	5⅞	6½	+ ⅛
RusSlav .80	237	15	14⅝	14⅝	
Ryanins .16	65	28½	26	28½	+2½
RykoffSE .40	74	8½	8	8	
Ryland .50	249	9¾	9¾	9¾	
RyncoSc	182	8	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
SCISys	238	9¼	8½	8½	— ½
SRICp 1.60	4	23	23	23	
Safecrd	44	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Safeco 1.50	1120	33⅝	30¾	33½	+2½
StHelGd 1.83e	787	14	12⅝	14	+1
StJude	23	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
StPaul 1.80	1650	38⅝	35⅜	38⅝	+2⅝
SalmCpt .12	154	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
SfAnitCn 1	173	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
SvmnFd 1.40	7	15½	15¼	15¼	
SavWay .10	523	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
ScanDt	74	2⅞	2½	2½	— ¼
SchaakE	90	6⅝	5¾	6½	+ ¾
Scherer .24	x545	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Scholl .92	1159	30⅛	28¾	29⅞	+1⅛
SchimA .50	50	14½	14½	14½	
ScleCmp .20e	81	7⅛	7	7	
SclTmes	89	6½	6	6½	+ ½
Scope .60	280	28	26¾	28	+1
ScottInn	158	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Scriptomt .15b	21	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
SealdAr .40	x675	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
SecBcp 1.40b	x42	18½	18	18½	+ ½
SecConn	524	36½	33¾	34⅝	— ⅛
SecLfGa .46	3	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
SecPac 1.80b	1550	28	27	27¾	+ ¾
SelbelsB .80	x58	19½	19¼	19½	
SeisDelt	227	10¼	9⅝	10	— ¼
Sensor .05e	548	18½	17½	18⅜	+1
SvcMer .10	1301	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
Svcmstr 1	132	28½	27	27	—1½
Servico	328	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ShMedS .40	512	27	25⅞	26½	+1⅛
Shawmt 2	72	31¼	29½	31¼	+1¾
Sheldahl s	204	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Shiseido .42r	24	55½	53¼	55½	+2¼
Shoneys .20	364	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
Shorewd .24	392	8½	6⅝	8½	+2⅛
SierrRsh .10	23	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¼
SigmaAl .50	x7	29½	29½	29½	
SigmaCp	304	8½	7	8½	+1¼
Sigmor .80	58	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Siliconx .10e	101	16	14¾	16	+1¼
SlvKing	1084	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	
Simpsln .80	96	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
SmithFd	380	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
Society 1.20	99	20	20	20	
SolrDev	1132	17-32	½	½	
SolrCalo	3116	7-16	13-32	7-16	+1-32
Solarn	1907	1¼	⅞	1	— ¼
SolidSIS	366	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
SolidSIT	567	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ¼
SolidPh	32	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Solomon .08	104	4¼	4¼	4¼	
SonocoP 1.20a	91	30¼	28¾	30¼	+2
SonomVl	168	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
SorgPrt	6	1½	1½	1½	
SrceCap 2.10	410	17⅛	16¼	16¾	+ ½
SrceC pf2.40	64	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
SrcePer .15e	160	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
SoCarNt 1.10b	x67	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
SoeIBPa 2.12	7	31	31	31	
SthnAir	320	12⅞	11¾	12¼	+ ½
SthAir wt	39	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
SoBnAla .92	x32	14¼	14¼	14¼	
SCalWtr 1.32	24	14¾	14½	14¾	
SConnGs 2.40	59	24	22¾	24	+1¼
SthnInd .80	30	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
SthnNat 1.08	9	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
SthldFin .40	3047	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾
SwFctrs .05a	288	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
SwGsCp 1.04	366	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
SwtDrg .72	27	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
SwmLife 1	1015	20⅛	18½	19¾	+1⅜
Sovergn .05r	213	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
Spacelb	49	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
StatBld	146	10¾	10	10¾	+ ¾
Stampd	479	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Standyn 1.28	x274	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
StLfIns .36	44	17¾	16¾	17⅝	+1
StdMicro	541	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ ⅞
StdRegs 1.60	65	26½	23¼	24½	+1½
Standun	80	5½	5⅜	5½	
StanHP 1.60	41	24	23	23¾	+ ¾
Stnadyn	47	2⅝	2½	2½	
StaStBa 1.60	262	22¼	21	22	+1
StateGp .15b	229	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
StkNShk .22	245	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
StechrT .30	x2	7	6⅞	7	
SterlSt .20	x67	6⅝	6	6	— ½
StewStv .40	196	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
StewInf 1.16	981	25½	24¼	24½	
StrawCl 1.40b	16	27½	27½	27½	
SturmR 1e	25	21	21	21	
Subaru .15	1692	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
SubrBcp 1.20a	70	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Sullair .40	290	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Sumito 1.08	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
SumrsEl .50a	5	27¾	27½	27¾	
SumitEn .10e	101	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
SumitPr	229	3½	3½	3½	
SunBkFl .72	353	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
SunlIO	498	9	8½	8½	— ¼
Suntec	245	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
SupDIrS .20	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
SuperEl .30	42	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Surgicot	269	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
Swedlw .20	17	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
SykesDta	72	8¾	8	8½	+ ¼
SyrSupp 1.20a	16	27½	27	27	— ½
SystGen	95	5½	4¾	5½	+ ½
SystEng	46	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
TBarInc	148	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1
TDK .62r	23	87	85½	86¾	+3½
TONMEx	7669	17-32	15-32	15-32	—1-32
TONM un	120	8¼	7½	7¾	+ ¼
TPC	147	8⅝	7⅜	8⅝	+ ⅝
TallyCo .20	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Tampax 2.20a	4222	32½	30½	30½	— ¼
Tandem	621	26½	23	26¼	+3½
TaxCpA	295	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ¼
TeccorE	106	8⅝	7¾	8	— ⅜
TecumP 2.80a	x40	65½	64	65½	+ ½
TecoPr .50e	89	11½	11½	11½	
TeleCom	535	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝	+1⅞
TeleEqp	135	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Telecret .32	125	16¾	15	16¾	+1¾
Telefile	187	4⅝	4½	4½	
Telenet	1053	20½	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅝
TelrtLsg .20b	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
TeltrnSv	736	8	1	4	—4
Temtex s	32	3½	3½	3½	
TendrH	149	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
Tennant 1.08	170	29	28½	28½	— ½
TenncOff	768	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
TenVlBn .80	184	13	11⅞	13	+1⅛
TermDat s	94	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Tesdata	301	14¾	13	14¾	+1¾
TexABs 1.08	x18	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
TexAOil s	558	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
ThermEl	242	28¼	27¼	27¾	+ ½
ThetfdCp	111	8¼	8	8	— ¼
ThdNtCp 1	40	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
Threshd	182	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
ThrtlLsg s	198	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Tl-Caro 2	24	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
TideRoy 2.02e	15	30	29½	30	
Tiffany .80	183	38	35½	38	+2½
Timbrid .16b	76	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
Timeplx	740	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅞
Tiprary	1309	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
TobKatz .25	x125	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	
Tocom	66	8	8	8	
TokioF 1.21r	37	120¾	119½	120¾	+ ¾
TomlsOil	338	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
ToppsTr .28	174	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
ToscoCp	17814	9 15-16	7⅝	9⅝	+2
TowerPd .15e	153	13½	11¼	13	+1
TowleM .88	236	23½	21	23½	+2½
Towle pf.88	21	18	16	18	+2
Toyota .50r	47	41⅜	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
ToyRUs	3727	15	13½	14⅝	+1⅜
TransDlt	167	5½	5½	5½	
Trnsnt	1031	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
TrnsOcO	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
TrnspLf .081	374	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Trafec .08	251	9	8½	8⅝	
Tremco .88	82	18	17½	18	+ ½
Tri-Am .03l	197	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
TriChem .52	165	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
TricoPd 1a	58	56	50	56	+6
TrIoKen .36e		27	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
TritnOG	429	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
TrusJols .24	541	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+1¼
TrBkGa 1.30	224	28¾	27¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
TuckDrl	355	9¼	8¼	9	+ ½
TwenFC	355	11½	9	9⅛	—1½
TwinCty .80	33	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
TyronHy .44	19	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
TysonFd .16	113	13½	12⅝	13	— ½
UAColu .40	98	48	45¼	48	+2¼
USPRI .69e	165	6¾	6¼	6¾	
UTLCp	112	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Unicapit .32	566	14⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+1
UnicAm	43	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Unifilnc	x1446	10½	8½	10¼	
Unimed	80	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ½
UnionLf .38e	374	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+7-16
UNBkPlf 1.60	38	24½	23½	24½	+1
UnPlntrs .05r	47	9¼	9¼	9¼	
UnSplCp 1.20	38	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
UnTrBcp 1.42	41	16	16	16	
Unishp	428	2	1 13-16	1 15-16	+1-16
UAThtrs .48	223	26⅝	24	26⅜	+2⅜
UnBnAz 1.08	111	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
UBkNY 1.70	85	19¾	18⅞	19¾	+ ½
UBkCol 1.48	158	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
UnCbITv .15e	318	31½	29½	30⅝	+1¼
UCarBsh 1	23	15¼	15¼	15¼	
UFirCos 1	51	27½	25½	27½	+2
UtdMM	86	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
UnMoBn 1b	x35	18½	18½	18½	
UnSvcLf .80	162	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ¼
USBcp 1	x524	29¼	28	29¼	+1¼
USEnr	304	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
USSugr 3	19	39	39	39	
USSurg	753	20⅝	17⅛	20¼	+3
USTrck 1.20a	51	14⅛	14	14⅛	
USTrst 1.90	178	24½	24	24½	+ ½
UVaBsh 1.44	137	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
UnvInst .60	180	21¾	19¼	21	+1¾
UnivVolt	33	4½	4	4½	
UnivPat	554	12¼	10¼	12	+1¼
UnivRE .84e	141	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ¼
UnPenP 1.80	8	17½	17½	17½	
UtahBcp .80	47	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
VallRe 2.69e	642	23	21¼	23	+ ¾
VallAsc	17	11½	11⅛	11½	
ValBkAr 1.20	465	24	22	24	+2⅛
ValyLab	274	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
Valmnt	37	14	13¾	14	
ValtecCp	675	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
Valtekln	78	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
VanDus .48b	90	17	16	17	+1
VanDyk	64	8	7½	8	+ ½
VanShak .40a	1102	10⅝	8⅞	10⅝	+1⅝
VandrEn	161	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ½
Varcolnt .12	218	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¾
Varlen .28	67	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
VegaPre	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Velcro .70	x320	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
Vicon s	17	7½	7½	7½	
VictraSt .10	574	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
VideoCp s	94	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
VaChem .92	25	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
VaNBsh 1	123	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
VaRE .70e	12	12	12	12	
VisulScl	696	8¾	8	8½	+ ¼
Vitram .10r	90	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Vogart	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Voltinfo	524	14½	12½	14	+1¾
VolumSh .60	459	22¼	21¼	22⅛	+ ⅜
VlntCap	177	14	13½	13½	— ¼
WD40 Col.20	144	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅝
Wabash	174	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
Wacoal .27e	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
WaltRty	13	4½	4½	4½	
WarnEB 1	x32	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
WshEnr 1.32	95	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
WashScl	35	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
WaskoG .14	2	12½	12½	12½	
WatrAsc .12	222	30½	30¼	30½	
Wavetk	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Wthfdlnt	612	13	12¾	12⅞	
WebbCo .72	x12	17½	17½	17½	
WebbRs s	147	11⅝	11¼	11½	
Weistld .20e	19	13⅝	13	13½	+ ½
WeikG .61e	626	4⅝	4 1-16	4⅝	+ ⅜
WlgtnMg .60a	25	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Weltch	724	33½	31½	31⅝	—1⅝
Wendys .40	1988	20	18⅞	19	+ ¼
WstDref 4.35e	471	30⅞	29⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
WestCo .40	52	12¼	12¼	12¼	
WstCtPt	97	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
WnCasS 1.40	416	33	30½	33	+2½
WDeep 1.41e	814	11	10⅛	11	+ ¼
WnDigtl	418	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
WnGear .40a	203	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
WHoId 4.02e	553	26⅞	25⅝	26⅝	— ¼
WMarEl .15e	101	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
WinMtg	34	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
WnOilSh	134	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
WPacFn .24	190	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
WmorC 1.60	508	29¼	27	29	+1¼
Wettrou .70b	189	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
WienAir	182	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Wiener .36	104	11½	10	10½	—1
WileyJh 1.16	44	28	27	28	+1
Willamt 1.24	290	32	30⅝	32	+1½
WlmaT 2.80a	27	32	32	32	
WilsnHJ .20	189	14¾	14¾	14¾	
WinnsSt .80b	36	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
WintPkT .60	267	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
WlsrOil 3.20	54	59½	58½	59½	+1
WixCp .84	1433	35¾	34	35⅝	+1⅝
Wolohn .30	62	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
WolvAlu .30	x63	10¾	10¼	10½	
WoodDn .40	19	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
WoodLaf 1.70	34	28	27½	27½	— ½
WorcBcp .40	59	9¼	9¼	9¼	
WWEng	1252	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅞
Worthin .48	x203	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
WymnG .80	272	24	22	24	+2
WyoNat 1.24	21	26½	26½	26½	
Xcorlnt	912	11¼	8¾	10¾	+2
Xomox .40	x96	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Xidex	483	20¾	17¾	20½	+2¼
YlowFrt .68	1145	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
ZenNat .30	45	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
ZionUto .84	131	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Zondvn .28	137	18½	17	17	—1½
Zond wt	112	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅜

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	31¼	32½
Cleveland Trust Co.	34	35
Detroit Bank Corporation	25½	26¼
Fidelcor Inc.	12⅝	13
First Md. Bnco.	20½	21¼
First Nat. Cinn.	29¾	30¼
Girard Company	22¼	23
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	29¼	30½
Lincoln First Banks	27¼	28
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	27¼	27¾
Nat. City Corporation	41¾	42½
New England Merch. Boston	21⅛	21⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	28½	29
Pitts Nat. Bank	36½	37¼
Prov. Nat. Corp.	27½	28
Secur Pac Corporation	27¾	28¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	31¼	32¼
Sta Str. Bank Boston	22	23
U.S. Trust New York	24½	25¼
Un Va Bankshares	22⅜	23⅛
Virginia Nat Bnksh.	14¼	15

Fuel Shortage Cancels Belgrade-N.Y. Flights

BELGRADE, March 11 (AP) — Jugoslovenski Aerotransport canceled its flight from Belgrade to New York yesterday because of a fuel shortage in New York, the airline said today.

It said that it was the third cancellation of the DC-10 flight to New York in the last week because of a fuel shortage at Kennedy Airport. The flight is scheduled four times a week.

بنك الاتحاد للشرق الأوسط المحدود

UNION BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST LIMITED

Balance Sheet at 31st December 1978

	31.12.78 Dh000	31.3.78 Dh000
Share Capital		
Authorised – ordinary shares of Dh100 each	500,000	500,000
Issued – ordinary shares of Dh100 each fully paid	159,200	159,200
Reserves	22,600	8,100
Profit and loss account	530	470
Shareholders' Funds	182,330	167,770
Liabilities		
Current and deposit accounts maturing within one year, including reserve for contingencies	996,027	671,796
Deposit accounts maturing after one year	82,341	82,192
Accrued interest payable and other accounts	19,054	11,331
Proposed dividend	8,955	11,940
	1,288,707	945,029
Confirmed credits, acceptances and guarantees on behalf of customers	733,615	419,885
	2,022,322	1,364,914

	31.12.78 Dh000	31.3.78 Dh000
Current Assets		
Cash, balances with banks, money at call and short notice	311,842	304,608
Deposits with banks	48,208	46,334
Loans and advances repayable on demand and within one year	869,166	570,757
Accrued interest receivable and other accounts	11,330	7,195
	1,240,546	928,894
Other Assets		
Loans and advances repayable after one year	26,429	8,280
Investment securities	13,990	4,803
Premises and equipment	7,742	3,052
	1,288,707	945,029
Liabilities of customers for confirmed credits, acceptances and guarantees	733,615	419,885
	2,022,322	1,364,914

U.S. $1.00–U.A.E. Dh3.84 approximately

Principal Activity:
The Bank carries on the business of international merchant banking, together with full retail banking facilities to individuals, firms, corporations and government departments. In particular, special emphasis is given to short and medium term finance, promotion of import and export trade to and from the United Arab Emirates, corporate finance services, foreign exchange and money market transactions, short and medium term lending in local and major world currencies, investment banking, and private placements.

Bank Foundation Date and Results:
The Bank was incorporated in Dubai with limited liability in March 1977 by decree of His Highness Shaikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al-Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai.

After transfers to inner reserve and loan loss provision the Bank declared a profit for its second reporting period of Dh23,515,000 (U.S. $6,124,000).

Shareholders:
The major shareholders of the Bank are Abdul Wahab Bin Ebrahim Galadari, Abdulla Hassan Rostamani, and Saudi Arab Finance Corporation S.A. In addition, there are approximately 130 other shareholders drawn from the U.A.E. merchant community.

Share Capital:
The authorised capital of the Bank is U.A.E. Dirhams 500 million (U.S. $130 million) of which U.A.E. Dirhams 159.2 million (U.S. $41 million) has been subscribed, issued and fully paid up. The Bank's capital is one of the largest in the Arab world.

U.A.E. Head Office:
P.O. Box 2923, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 281181 Telex: 46425 UNIDB EM (General) 46426 UNIFX EM (Dealers)
Telegrams: UNIONBANK, Dubai.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Alfa Romeo International S.A.

US $20,000,000—7.75%

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Alfa Romeo S.p.A.

Ninth Redemption of US $1,400,000—Redemption date April 15th, 1979

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and to conditions of Loan we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

M 6	1197	2353	3437	4529	5515	6635	7741	8855	9943	10959	12407	13335	14166	15297	16509	17840	19000	
46	1264	2365	3440	4532	6567	6637	7748	8861	9955	10982	12411	13338	14196	15300	16543	17847	19003	
63	1302	2382	3447	4577	5668	6645	7768	8862	9978	10983	12419	13350	14217	15302	16552	17848	19019	
66	1334	2383	3449	4584	5570	6660	7791	8863	9996	10999	12466	13359	14248	15305	16557	17858	19021	
101	1337	2406	3469	4589	5574	6672	7796	8866	10027	11036	12472	13365	14284	15326	16561	17861	19049	
104	1341	2407	3477	4591	5578	6693	7804	8867	10030	11039	12515	13368	14307	15328	16585	17862	19059	
111	1348	2408	3485	4594	5597	6703	7832	8902	10037	11085	12520	13372	14328	15338	16593	17894	19062	
115	1363	2410	3511	4595	5610	6726	7841	8909	10042	11110	12524	13373	14329	15339	16601	17905	19077	
116	1371	2412	3518	4597	5618	6768	7845	8935	10056	11114	12527	13375	14349	15354	16604	17936	19079	
119	1394	2423	3520	4598	5619	6780	7874	8950	10081	11130	12557	13398	14353	15382	16652	17940	19084	
127	1419	2426	3527	4603	5620	6809	7901	8962	10098	11133	12571	13397	14365	15393	16659	17965	19101	
167	1425	2427	3592	4614	5640	6831	7904	8990	10104	11141	12580	13406	14367	15394	16671	17967	19124	
188	1428	2459	3616	4623	5649	6833	7946	8993	10112	11145	12594	13415	14375	15420	16716	17976	19128	
200	1456	2470	3680	4635	5651	6861	7951	8999	10116	11151	12596	13422	14376	15421	16726	17982	19142	
204	1470	2484	3692	4640	5661	6869	7963	9000	10119	11167	12615	13440	14389	15422	16732	17985	19143	
209	1482	2501	3708	4644	5683	6878	7964	9007	10120	11177	12617	13445	14421	15426	16735	17987	19147	
218	1492	2519	3710	4673	5696	6919	7971	9008	10160	11182	12619	13454	14426	15438	16745	17992	19148	
229	1518	2559	3732	4699	5699	6922	7972	9083	10191	11213	12620	13457	14427	15449	16781	18003	19150	
238	1519	2583	3736	4709	5724	6926	7986	9094	10192	11219	12628	13460	14443	15454	16809	18008	19192	
243	1520	2586	3737	4716	5733	6927	7987	9124	10195	11225	12626	13462	14451	15473	16830	18014	19215	
245	1537	2588	3787	4726	5734	6945	7991	9172	10197	11234	12641	13468	14456	15475	16846	18030	19216	
264	1540	2613	3785	4728	5750	6952	7994	9217	10245	11246	12645	13469	14461	15479	16856	18038	19225	
295	1555	2622	3786	4738	5795	6960	7995	9228	10247	11254	12651	13478	14468	15481	16876	18055	19234	
310	1563	2632	3806	4740	5823	6966	7998	9251	10270	11268	12654	13494	14483	15505	16880	18062	19246	
343	1580	2638	3807	4749	5860	7016	8044	9264	10290	11293	12657	13512	14486	15515	16882	18064	19322	
365	1594	2647	3823	4785	5862	7041	8085	9291	10310	11346	12667	13546	14516	15523	16883	18072	19336	
381	1607	2650	3831	4803	5864	7075	8087	9303	10356	11370	12690	13548	14517	15548	16894	18131	19379	
385	1611	2663	3838	4803	5888	7079	8092	9335	10360	11383	12695	13560	14519	15550	16914	18145	19391	
391	1618	2667	3841	4831	5892	7094	8100	9348	10363	11427	12704	13569	14543	15563	16934	18153	19407	
399	1620	2681	3844	4842	5898	7119	8102	9363	10365	11438	12712	13572	14598	15609	16935	18167	19412	
410	1625	2683	3853	4860	5933	7179	8105	9364	10433	11460	12721	13573	14601	15642	16936	18170	19493	
446	1639	2692	3856	4861	5935	7184	8113	9367	10439	11480	12732	13604	14606	15647	16942	18180	19507	
449	1681	2744	3867	4863	5965	7185	8133	9371	10443	11487	12846	13632	14611	15663	16977	18194	19514	
451	1706	2756	3870	4870	5975	7218	8139	9392	10473	11497	12847	13646	14622	15698	16981	18207	19535	
453	1717	2761	3896	4951	5984	7223	8154	9403	10485	11521	12852	13656	14623	15725	17000	18208	19546	
460	1772	2779	3897	4969	6008	7230	8199	9437	10491	11531	12860	13658	14640	15729	17009	18212	19549	
508	1788	2785	3903	4976	6011	7249	8211	9440	10493	11549	12873	13659	14685	15742	17030	18213	19581	
526	1811	2787	3928	4977	6018	7253	8212	9442	10500	11580	12874	13662	14673	15753	17044	18220	19584	
530	1826	2796	3956	4983	6021	7255	8264	9449	10509	11588	12875	13664	14696	15799	17108	18222	19585	
576	1828	2797	3991	4984	6022	7265	8289	9450	10521	11591	12878	13669	14719	15800	17124	18233	19591	
583	1855	2801	4012	5010	6055	7267	8308	9460	10531	11608	12885	13682	14724	15840	17142	18240	19603	
588	1859	2820	4027	5041	6078	7273	8331	9465	10535	11630	12896	13687	14757	16841	17143	18257	19604	
591	1870	2826	4040	5054	6087	7274	8344	9482	10539	11636	12900	13698	14766	15876	17148	18277	19623	
593	1871	2828	4057	5056	6146	7294	8366	9509	10555	11685	12901	13700	14779	15879	17156	18316	19703	
651	1873	2830	4063	5058	6147	7305	8388	9544	10557	11720	12912	13713	14789	15884	17157	18355	19705	
716	1883	2831	4073	5059	6155	7328	8393	9551	10559	11736	12916	13720	14797	15889	17169	18358	19708	
729	1887	2849	4076	5061	6172	7345	8402	9553	10560	11778	12922	13740	14812	15898	17234	18365	19734	
731	1892	2853	4096	5076	6174	7357	8412	9554	10561	11813	12926	13746	14837	15915	17237	18370	19743	
733	1898	2922	4102	5078	6177	7358	8444	9572	10593	11865	12933	13747	14838	15936	17241	18442	19747	
737	1919	2941	4206	5083	6265	7384	8448	9589	10596	11876	12940	13766	14847	15976	17247	18443	19768	
746	1947	2979	4207	5088	6268	7404	8481	9594	10626	11889	12948	13776	14865	15982	17269	18445	19775	
758	1952	3009	4208	5092	6285	7420	8488	9608	10634	11890	12959	13785	14867	16024	17286	18501	19807	
775	1957	3025	4215	5095	6286	7424	8499	9610	10642	11903	12960	13809	14886	16028	17307	18510	19825	
781	1994	3109	4219	5109	6292	7439	8505	9625	10680	11915	12963	13850	14900	16069	17312	18514	19850	
807	2001	3113	4245	5116	6298	7470	8525	9663	10691	11916	12969	13892	14933	16075	17358	18581	19866	
818	2011	3132	4256	5119	6303	7492	8531	9676	10693	11937	12970	13900	14934	16098	17371	18587	19868	
824	2020	3175	4257	6130	6309	7504	8583	9715	10723	11939	12993	13902	14941	16120	17393	18610	19870	
863	2036	3182	4258	5134	6332	7513	8585	9728	10737	11951	12998	13908	14971	16135	17408	18640	19874	
868	2045	3187	4265	5146	6339	7519	8592	9731	10744	11970	13007	13920	15003	16140	17409	18659	19876	
891	2059	3189	4273	5159	6354	7536	8627	9732	10770	12002	13012	13921	15015	16156	17413	18665	19879	
907	2082	3205	4275	5214	6358	7539	8630	9733	10788	12014	13028	13931	15020	16160	17418	18748	19885	
917	2093	3208	4290	5218	6378	7544	8632	9758	10797	12026	13105	13936	15022	16200	17430	18756	19899	
950	2130	3209	4316	5287	6396	7549	8651	9782	10800	12046	13116	13963	15027	16209	17438	18770	19909	
952	2134	3210	4326	5238	6418	7555	8657	9793	10808	12048	13132	13968	15030	16223	17447	18773	19917	
958	2147	3215	4337	5241	6437	7579	8659	9799	10842	12124	13139	13965	15061	16318	17450	18780	19934	
981	2152	3240	4354	5269	6456	7599	8684	9803	10847	12138	13172	14011	15068	16323	17500	18799	19936	
996	2182	3241	4397	5290	6459	7602	8692	9806	10848	12145	13181	14024	15073	16355	17573	18802	19941	
1014	2178	3254	4406	5306	6474	7603	8718	9822	10849	12181	13188	14045	15122	16356	17622	18810	19942	
1017	2179	3259	4407	5312	6488	7608	8733	9823	10850	12197	13209	14060	15152	16380	17623	18820	19963	
1065	2186	3266	4409	5327	6490	7612	8735	9837	10871	12221	13219	14078	15165	16395	17648	18825	19965	
1076	2193	3268	4411	5406	6523	7619	8736	9845	10875	12252	13220	14092	15182	16420	17662	18846	19979	
1077	2212	3275	4422	5411	6527	7620	8738	9846	10877	12286	13229	14102	15194	16439	17664	18851	19995	
1091	2275	3291	4428	5418	6532	7624	8804	9880	10879	12288	13241	14118	15208	16451	17689	18862	19997	
1148	2280	3322	4453	5423	6577	7627	8812	9909	10883	12297	13266	14120	15229	16462	17702	18960	20000	
1167	2330	3348	4467	5448	6590	7667	8818	9925	10900	12359	13294	14122	15230	16464	17724	18988		
1171	2339	3367	4482	5468	6596	7684	8822	9928	10909	12370	13314	14137	15254	16465	17740	18989		
1172	2341	3399	4490	5484	6600	7699	8834	9932	10911	12388	13323	14145	15263	16489	17771	18998		
1191	2352	3420	4517	5487	6613	7733	8849	9933	10940	12400	13327	14162	15292	16493	17815	18999		

in the aggregate 1400 Bonds each of US $1,000.

The redeemed Bonds are payable, together with accrued interest, on April the 15th, 1979.

The payment will be made by:

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (Corporate Bond Redemption Section)
One New York Plaza, 14th floor, New York, N.Y. 10015

Banca Commerciale Italiana—Milan

Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A.—Luxembourg.

March 12, 1979

هكذا من الأصل

Portland's Loyal Fans Buck NBA Trend

By Steve Kelley

PORTLAND, Ore., March 11 WP) — Oregon is an outdoorsnan's dream. The state has pristine eaches, miles of unsullied hiking rails, bountiful fishing streams nd, in season, the hills are alive ith the sound of hunter's rifles.

But Portland, the state's only big" city, is a sporting dichotomy. ettled in the northwest sector of this ecological, outdoor wonderland, the only game in town is an indoor one — professional basketball.

While most of the NBA cities struggle with attendance figures, the Portland Trail Blazers play in sold-out Memorial Coliseum.

There isn't a seat or standing room space available for the final eight Blazer home games this season. The home finale April 7 against Los Angeles will be the 100th consecutive time the Blazers have drawn a capacity house for a regular season or playoff game.

Including 300 standing-room tickets that are sold, capacity at the Coliseum is 12,666.

The Trail Blazers without Bill Walton are having trouble staying above .500, but at the Paramount Theater, less than five miles from the Coliseum, an average of 1,773 fans are paying $5 each to watch closed-circuit telecasts of Blazer games.

Last season, an average of 2,706 watched the Blazer games on the theater screen.

Why is Portland drawing so well in the face of declining NBA attendance elsewhere?

"There's kind of a rule of thumb in professional sports that a championship can carry you for three years no matter what happens," said the Trail Blazers' general manager, Harry Glickman, who has been involved in promoting professional sports in the city since the 1950s.

The reason for the team's success at the gate is not solely the 1976-77 championship season. In their nine-year history, the Trail Blazers have averaged 9,048 fans, but more than 12,000 the past four seasons.

"I guess you might say the absence of any other major league sport is a reason for our success," Glickman continued. "Unless you consider the [North American Soccer League] Timbers major league. I do, but they play at a different time of the year.

"We don't have hockey, football and major league baseball, the main competitors for the sports dollar."

There is very little competition even for the entertainment dollar. Rarely is there a symphony or rock concert scheduled the night of a Blazer home game. There is little professional theater.

What is unusual about the Trail Blazer success story is that the rest of the Portland sports picture is not bright.

Hardly any other tenants fill the Coliseum. The Far West Classic, which used to be one of the nation's biggest collegiate holiday basketball tournaments, is holding its last tourney in 1981.

The University of Portland, which had an 18-9 season in the West Coast Athletic Conference, averaged only 2,500 at the Coliseum.

Minor league ice hockey left town in 1974 and Class AAA baseball drew sparsely last year.

Danish Boxer Dies

COPENHAGEN, March 11 (AP) — Peter Socholm, a 27-year-old light heavyweight, was found dead today in a sauna, where he was trying to lose weight before the preliminary rounds of the Danish amateur boxing championships. A doctor said that the preliminary cause of death was a heat stroke.

More Sports On Page 11

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	43	21	.672	—
Philadelphia	35	30	.538	8½
New Jersey	32	32	.500	11
New York	28	41	.406	17½
Boston	25	40	.385	18½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	41	25	.621	—
Atlanta	38	29	.567	3
Houston	37	30	.552	4
Cleveland	28	39	.418	13
Detroit	25	40	.385	15
New Orleans	21	47	.309	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	41	27	.603	—
Denver	37	32	.536	4½
Milwaukee	30	38	.441	11
Indiana	28	39	.418	12½
Chicago	24	42	.364	16

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	41	26	.612	—
Los Angeles	40	26	.606	½
Phoenix	39	27	.591	1½
San Diego	37	32	.536	5
Portland	34	32	.515	6½
Golden State	30	38	.441	11½

Friday's Results
Seattle 108, New Jersey 100
Indiana 125, Portland 116
Detroit 160, Boston 117
Milwaukee 119, Philadelphia 113
Kansas City 121, Washington 116
Chicago 102, Los Angeles 92

Saturday's Results
San Antonio 111, New York 110
Houston 124, New Orleans 109
San Diego 121, Cleveland 115

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	41	13	11	93	294	174
NY Rangers	36	21	8	80	268	222
Atlanta	36	23	7	79	268	227
Philadelphia	29	22	14	72	215	200

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	25	28	12	62	208	230
Vancouver	19	38	10	48	187	258
St. Louis	16	41	9	41	207	292
Colorado	14	46	8	36	180	291

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	44	13	9	97	287	170
Los Angeles	29	29	9	67	241	241
Pittsburgh	28	27	9	65	223	234
Washington	21	34	11	53	232	281
Detroit	15	35	14	44	207	247

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	37	18	11	85	264	210
Buffalo	27	24	14	68	215	215
Toronto	28	27	11	67	215	207
Minnesota	24	30	11	59	217	221

Saturday's Results
(No Games Friday)
Boston 4, Minnesota 3, ot.
N.Y. Islanders 7, Chicago 1
N.Y. Rangers 6, Montreal 3
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2
Buffalo 5, Atlanta 5
Washington 7, St. Louis 5
Toronto 9, Los Angeles 4
Colorado 3, Vancouver 1

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	35	23	2	72	246	195
Quebec	33	24	5	71	230	202
New England	29	24	8	66	240	219
Winnipeg	29	29	6	64	241	248
Cincinnati	26	31	6	58	220	229
Birmingham	24	32	5	53	224	243
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Friday's Results
Edmonton 4, Birmingham 4 (ot)
Quebec 3, New England 1

Saturday's Result
Cincinnati 5, Quebec 2

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

ic response and the issue was riced at a premium of 100½.

Expected to be priced at par is he 41.5 million DM, six-year issue or Autopistas Concesionaria ispanpola carrying a coupon of 7¼ ercent.

In Amsterdam, Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank, the Netherand's fourth-largest bank, plans to ssue a maximum 75 million guilders in five-year notes on the international capital market. The notes arry a coupon of 8¼ percent, and he price has been set at par.

In Kuwait, a syndicate led by Kuwait Investment Co. scheduled a -million Kuwaiti dinar, 10½-year ssue bearing a coupon of 7½ per-ent on behalf of three Finnish mortgage banks with a guaranty of he Finnish government. The three anks are the Industrial Bank of Finland, Land and Industrial Mortgage Bank and the Finnish Real Estate Bank.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended March 7
(U.S. Dollars)

nternational institutions	9.46 %
ndustrials, long term	9.58 %
ndustrials, medium term	9.88 %
anadian dollars, medium term	10.56 %
rench franc, long term	9.92 %
nit of acc., long term	8.13 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended March 9
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
edel	2,061.9	1,765.8	296.10
urocl.	2,119	1,813.4	305.60

DM Bonds
(average prices)

Arbed 6¾-87	99.40
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	101.25
Australien 5¾-89	96.25
Brasilien 7¾-84	101.75
Brasilien 6¾-85	98.25
C C C E 7-89	101.50
C N T 7¼-83	103.25
C F P 8½-85	104.75
C F P 6½-84	101.70
C N P 6-87	96.65
Euratom 5¾-87	93.75
E I B 6¾-84	103.00
E I B 6-89	95.85
Eurofima 8-83	106.75
Eurofima 6½-88	101.00
Europarat 7-83	101.75
Europarat 6¼-87	97.75
E W G 7¼-83	106.00
Finnland 7-87	100.90
Forsmarks 5¾-90	92.75
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	100.50
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	101.50
I A D 7-87	101.00
I A D 6¼-88	95.55
I C I 7½-87	104.50
I C I 6¾-87	100.60
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	95.25
Kingd of Denm 5¼-84	95.75
Kobe 6½-87	101.00
Kopenhagen 7½-86	103.15
Montreal 7-87	100.60
Neuseeland 7½-86	102.50
Neuseeland 7-87	101.75
Neuseeland 5¼-86	94.20
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	95.65
Norpipe 6-89	96.40
Norsea Gas 7-89	101.10
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	99.90
Oesterreich 6¾-85	102.75
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	104.50
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	99.60
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	98.75
Sanko Steamship 7-84	101.75
Schweden 6-89	95.50
Voest 6¾-89	100.75
Weltbank 6¾-87	101.00
Weltbank 8-82	105.80
Weltbank 6½-85	99.10
Weltbank 5¾-90	91.40

Units of Account
DM Basis

Comm Urb 8-86	144.50	-
C C A 8-86	144.50	-
Cred Nat 8-86	144.50	-
Denmark 8-86	144.50	-
E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86	144.50	-
Escom 8¼-86	143.00	-
Manitoba 7-89	144.50	-
Nancy 8-86	144.50	-
Norges 7¾-86	144.50	-
Reed 6¾-86	143.00	-

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

S.D.R. 8-86	145.50	-
Apel 9½-85	106.50	108.00
Cofiroute 9-89	103.00	104.50
Cop City 7-93	91.00	92.50
Cop City 8¾-86	103.00	104.50
Cop City 9¼-85	104.50	106.00
Cop City 10-79	100.50	-
C.C.A. 9¼-85	106.00	107.50
Cop Tel 9½-85	106.50	108.00
Enso 9¼-84	104.50	106.00
Funen Tel 9-84	104.50	106.00
G.I.S. 9⅞-83	103.50	105.00
Helsinki 10-83	104.50	106.00
Iceland 8¼-88	101.50	103.00
Iceland 9¼-86	105.50	107.00
Iceland 10-94	109.00	-
Imatran 8½-87	102.50	104.00
Imatran 9¾-85	107.50	109.00
Ind M Bk 9½-83	103.50	105.00
Ireland 9¼-82	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¾-84	104.50	106.00
K.L.I. 7¾-93	99.00	100.50
Manitoba 9¼-85	105.00	106.50
Oslo 8⅞-92	103.00	104.50
Oslo 9¼-85	103.50	105.00
Oslo 10-81	104.00	-
Pechiney 8¾-89	101.50	103.00
S.D.R. 7-93	92.50	94.00
S.D.R. 9½-87	103.50	105.00
S.D.R. 9¼-85	103.50	105.00
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	100.50	102.00
Swed State 9¼-85	106.00	107.50

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9¼-83	95¾	96¼
Ford 9¼-83	96¼	96¾
GMAC 9¼-83	96	96½
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	98¾	99½
Manitoba 9¼-85	96	97
Royal Canada 9½-88	98	98½
Roynat 9½-80	97⅞	98⅜
Texasgulf 10-86	99⅞	100⅜
Toronto Dominion 9-82	95¾	96¼
Union Carbide 9¾-86	99½	100

European Currency Units

S.Africa 8-86	99.00	100.00
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	100.00	101.00
Interfrigo 7½-86	102.00	103.50

For trading in DM

French Francs

BASF 7½-87	86.75	87.75
CNA 9¾-87	101.75	102.75
CECA 10½-82	101.75	102.75
Charbonnages 10¼-82	101.75	102.75
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	85.50	86.50
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	101.50	102.50
EIB 7¼-88	83.50	84.50

Paribas 10¼-82	101.25	102.25
Peugeot 10-83	101.50	102.25
Quebec Prov 7½-87	101.50	102.50
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	101.00	102.00
St. Gobain 10-80	101.25	102.25
World Bank 7¼-87	84.50	85.50

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	99.75	100.50
AMRO 9½-79	99.75	100.50
Arbed 6¼-80	98.25	99.00
BP 6-79	98.75	99.50
Cons Foods 6½-80	98.75	99.50
Eurofima 5¾-79	98.75	99.50
EIB 9½-79	100.00	100.30

Govett 6½-79	99.00	99.75
Holi Inn 6½-79	99.50	100.25
KLM 6-79	98.75	99.50
Ned Gas Un. 9¾-79	100.25	101.00
New Zeland 6¾-79	99.25	100.00
Sperry 6½-79	99.25	100.00
St. Brands 6½-79	98.75	99.50

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	91.00	93.00
EIB 7086	97.50	98.50
Burmah 7-86	87.50	89.50
Cons Eur 7-87	91.00	93.00
Denmark 6¾-87	90.50	92.50
Gr. Met.Hot. 6¾-87	86.50	88.50
Finland 7-87	90.50	92.50
ISE 6½-87	95.00	97.00
Reed 6¾-87	86.50	88.50
Slater 7¼-87	76.00	-

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 9, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
UV Ind	2,503,600	34¼	32½	32½	+¾
Web Del E	2,399,100	25¼	19¼	22½	+3⅛
Gibrit Fin	2,340,300	16½	13½	15½	+1⅞
Caesar Wld	1,923,100	63	44	56¼	+12¾
Ramada In	1,780,400	12⅛	10½	11½	1¼
AM Motors	1,626,300	7½	6½	7¼	+½
Bally Mfg	1,542,200	65⅝	58⅞	62½	+3⅞
Imp Cp Am	1,284,300	24	18⅝	21⅝	+3
Exxon	1,171,900	52¾	50¼	52¼	+2¼
Polaroid	1,065,500	42	39	40½	+2¼
Texaco	977,300	25⅜	24½	25	+6
Gulf Oil	942,300	25⅜	23⅝	25	+1⅜
Gen Elec	906,300	47¼	46	46⅞	+⅞
Philip Morr	868,700	67⅞	64¼	64⅞	—1⅝
Sears Roeb	843,100	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	unch
Holiday Inn	838,400	18¼	15⅞	17½	+1⅝
Gl Wn Finl	825,800	28⅝	23⅝	27¾	+4
Being	824,800	68⅛	65	67	+2¼
MGM s	747,400	24⅞	21	23⅛	+2⅛
Dow Chem	738,100	27.6	25.6	26⅝	+1

Issues Trades In: 2,100
Advances: 1,446 ; declines: 410 ; unchanged: 244
New highs: 85 ; new lows: 62

Volume

This week	144,520,000 shares
Last Week	126,140,000 shares
1978 same week	108,070,000 shares
1979 to date	1,282,849,097 shares
1978 to date	966,220,000 shares
1977 to date	1,067,520,000 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
Mar. 15	9.93	9.69	9.83
Mar. 22	9.96	9.72	9.86
Mar. 29	9.93	9.65	9.81
Apr. 3	9.72	9.44	9.62
Apr. 5	9.79	9.55	9.74
Apr. 12	9.80	9.58	9.79
Apr. 19	9.75	9.60	9.98
Apr. 26	9.72	9.54	9.79
May 1	9.59	9.41	9.66
May 3	9.60	9.46	9.72
May 10	9.59	9.45	9.73
May 17	9.58	9.44	9.74
May 24	9.56	9.42	9.73
May 29	9.55	9.41	9.74
May 31	9.57	9.47	9.81
June 7	9.52	9.50	9.86
June 14	9.53	9.41	9.78
June 21	9.51	9.39	9.78
June 26	9.51	9.37	9.77
June 28	9.48	9.36	9.76
July 5	9.51	9.47	9.88
July 12	9.54	9.42	9.86
July 19	9.54	9.42	9.87
July 24	9.56	9.44	9.92
July 26	9.54	9.42	9.90
Aug. 2	9.54	9.44	9.94
Aug. 9	9.54	9.44	9.96
Aug. 16	9.56	9.44	9.98
Aug. 21	9.56	9.46	10.01
Aug. 23	9.55	9.47	10.03
Aug. 30	9.54	9.48	10.06
Sept. 6	9.53	9.51	10.11
Sept. 18	9.53	9.45	10.06
Oct. 16	9.53	9.43	10.06
Nov. 13	9.53	9.43	10.09
Dec. 11	9.54	9.44	10.14
Jan. 8	6.52	9.44	10.19
Feb. 5	9.51	9.43	10.26
March 4	9.48	9.46	10.35

Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		N.Y. Close
Bruns	10	b	b	a	a	1	4¼	14
Bruns	15	b	b	216	¾	164	1 3-16	14
Dow Ch	25	b	b	235	2 9-16	24	3¼	26⅝
Dow Ch	30	b	b	256	½	106	1	26⅝
Ford	40	b	b	18	3½	1	4	42¾
Ford	45	b	b	29	⅝	12	1 3-16	42¾
Gen El	45	b	b	17	3½	3	4⅛	46⅞
Gen El	50	b	b	187	¾	43	1½	46⅞
Gen El	55	b	b	a	a	4	7-16	46⅞
G M	50	b	b	50	7⅛	43	7	55⅞
G M p	50	b	b	926	⅜	206	1⅛	55⅞
G M	60	b	b	159	⅝	139	1¼	55⅞
G M p	60	b	b	193	5	49	5⅝	55⅞
Glf Wn	10	b	b	72	5¼	a	a	15
Glf Wn	15	b	b	347	⅞	708	1 7-16	15
I T T	25	b	b	20	3¼	a	a	28
I T T	30	b	b	88	½	137	⅞	28
I T T	35	b	b	59	⅛	a	a	28
K mart	25	b	b	53	⅞	161	1⅛	22⅞
Kenn C	20	b	b	11	4	2	5	23⅛
Kenn C	25	b	b	47	1¼	43	2	23⅛
Kenn C	30	b	b	14	¼	b	b	23⅛
Mc Don	40	b	b	85	3⅜	32	4⅛	40⅝
Mc Don	45	b	b	78	1	123	2¼	40⅝
Mc Don	50	b	b	5	⅜	10	1	40⅝
N C R	60	b	b	259	7⅝	a	a	65⅞
N C R	70	b	b	139	2⅛	32	4⅛	65⅞
R C A	25	b	b	25	2½	39	3	26⅞
R C A	30	b	b	231	½	94	1	26⅞
Sears	20	b	b	684	1¼	315	1⅞	19⅞
Sears	25	b	b	45	⅛	144	⅜	19⅞
Syntex	30	b	b	17	6	2	6½	33½
Syntex	35	b	b	223	2 11-16	107	3½	33¾
Syntex	40	b	b	119	⅞	23	1⅞	33¾
		— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		
Alcoa	40	1	15¼	b	b	b	b	54¾
Alcoa	45	77	10	6	11⅛	a	a	54¾
Alcoa	50	229	5⅝	29	6¾	14	7⅞	54¾
Alcoa	60	72	⅜	89	1¾	81	2⅞	54¾
Am Exp	30	29	1	20	1⅞	30	2½	29¼
Am Exp	35	a	a	4	⅜	a	a	29¼
Am Tel	60	22	7⅜	87	3⅛	77	3¾	61½
Am Tel	65	119	⅛	89	¾	85	1 11-16	61½
Atl R	45	10	15½	b	b	b	b	59⅛
Atl R	50	60	10	3	11	55	12	59⅛
Atl R	60	342	1⅛	66	3¼	101	4¼	59⅛
Avon	45	70	3⅛	6	4⅛	12	5	47½
Avon p	45	190	½	57	1½	11	2⅛	47½
Avon	50	476	⅞	231	2	14	2⅞	47½
Avon p	50	244	2⅞	119	3⅛	18	4½	47½
Avon	60	7	1-16	8	⅜	4	13-16	47½
Avon p	60	5	12¼	a	a	9	12¼	47½
BankAm	25	48	¾	104	1⅜	6	2	25
BankAm	30	a	a	a	a	40	⅜	25
Beth S	20	121	3⅛	80	3¾	47	4⅛	23
Beth S	25	430	3-16	144	13-16	133	1¼	23
Bruns	10	33	4	b	b	b	b	14
Bruns	15	524	5-16	b	b	b	b	14
Bruns	20	102	1-16	b	b	b	b	14
Burl N	40	29	1	67	2½	71	3¼	39½
Burl N	45	22	¼	6	9-16	a	a	39½
Burrgh	60	3	8¾	a	a	a	a	66⅞
Burrgh	70	17	1¾	15	3⅞	a	a	66⅞
Burrgh	80	10	3-16	5	1⅛	a	a	66⅞
Citicp	20	23	3½	a	a	8	4⅛	23⅞
Citicp	25	151	5-16	111	⅞	9	1⅛	23⅞
Citicp	30	2	1-16	2	3-16	57	⅜	23⅞
Delta	35	3	4⅛	a	a	a	a	39⅝
Delta	40	88	1	20	2¼	5	3⅜	39⅝
Delta	45	2	⅛	35	⅞	2	1½	39⅝
Dig Eq	45	2	7⅞	11	8¾	b	b	51¼
Dig Eq	50	27	3	27	5¼	10	7	51¼
Dig Eq	60	20	¼	a	a	a	a	51¼
Disney	40	14	⅞	a	a	a	a	38
Disney	45	12	⅛	40	¾	3	1½	38
Dow Ch	20	17	7¼	b	b	b	b	26⅝
Dow Ch	25	453	2 1-16	b	b	b	b	26⅝
Dow Ch	30	760	3-16	b	b	b	b	26⅝
du Pnt	110	3	27¾	b	b	b	b	136⅛
du Pnt	120	111	17¾	7	20¾	b	b	136⅛
du Pnt	130	216	9	34	12⅝	2	16¼	136⅛
du Pnt	140	488	3⅜	148	7½	9	11	136⅛
du Pnt	150	314	13-16	55	4⅜	18	7⅜	136⅛
Eas Kd	50	162	12¼	51	13½	b	b	61⅞
Eas Kd p	50	86	1-16	1277	7-16	b	b	61⅞
Eas Kd	60	2114	3⅝	444	5⅝	93	7	61⅞
Eas Kd p	60	2382	1¼	488	2 9-16	128	3¼	61⅞
Eas Kd	70	302	3-16	1199	1 7-16	152	3	61⅞
Eas Kd p	70	136	8¾	41	8⅞	31	8¾	61⅞
Exxon	40	10	12½	b	b	b	b	52⅜
Exxon	45	193	7½	39	8	44	8	52⅜
Exxon	50	751	2⅞	255	3¾	157	4⅛	52⅜
Exxon	60	a	a	3	⅜	17	¾	52⅜
F N M	15	140	1 13-16	22	1 15-16	5	2½	16⅜
F N M	20	a	a	71	3-16	33	⅜	16⅜
Fluor	30	40	7¼	5	7½	a	a	37¼
Fluor	35	514	2¼	147	3½	7	4⅛	37¼
Fluor	40	92	7-16	248	1⅛	b	b	37¼
Ford	40	107	2⅞	b	b	b	b	42¾
Ford	45	46	¼	b	b	b	b	42¾
Ford	50	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	42¾
Gen El	45	45	2⅜	b	b	b	b	46⅞
Gen El	50	85	¼	b	b	b	b	46⅞
G M	50	452	6⅜	b	b	b	b	55⅞
G M p	50	249	⅛	b	b	b	b	55⅞
G M	60	643	3-16	b	b	b	b	55⅞
G M p	60	662	4⅛	b	b	b	b	55⅞
G M p	70	160	14⅛	b	b	b	b	55⅞
Gt Wst	25	181	2¾	19	4	42	4⅛	27¾
Gt Wst	30	522	½	106	1⅜	36	2⅛	27¾
Gt Wst	35	2	⅛	3	⅜	57	¾	27¾
Glf Wn	10	149	5	b	b	b	b	15
Glf Wn	15	1197	½	b	b	b	b	15
Halbtn	50	143	14⅛	a	a	a	a	63¾
Halbtn	60	251	5	5	7	a	a	63¾
Halbtn	70	108	½	77	2¼	23	3¼	63¾
Halbtn	80	a	a	5	½	b	b	63¾
Homstk	30	168	3⅛	6	4⅞	a	a	33½
Homstk	35	164	11-16	50	1⅞	99	2 13-16	33½
Homstk	40	5	1-16	76	11-16	b	b	33½
Hou OM	15	225	2	231	2 15-16	91	3½	16½
Hou OM	20	662	3-16	436	15-16	174	1 7-16	16½
Hou OM	25	26	1-16	39	5-16	b	b	16½
I N A	35	4	6⅛	a	a	a	a	41⅛
I N A	40	101	1 13-16	30	2 9-16	a	a	41⅛
I N A	45	a	a	1	11-16	a	a	41⅛
I B M	240	26	70½	b	b	b	b	307¾
I B M p	240	50	1-16	b	b	b	b	307¾
I B M	260	73	51½	14	54	b	b	307¾
I B M p	260	35	1-16	170	1⅛	b	b	307¾
I B M	280	326	31¾	80	37¾	b	b	307¾
I B M p	280	1641	⅝	261	3⅝	b	b	307¾
I B M	300	4662	15½	242	23¾	170	30	307¾
I B M p	300	4605	4½	223	9¼	28	13	307¾
I B M	320	7881	5	1071	13¾	88	19¾	307¾
I B M p	320	1030	14⅛	184	18½	16	23	307¾
In Har	30	26	9	1	9⅛	b	b	39
In Har	35	90	4⅛	10	5¼	25	5½	39
In Har	40	441	⅝	222	2 1-16	70	2¾	39
In Min	35	13	10¼	26	10⅝	a	a	45
In Min	40	45	5	56	6	3	6¼	45
In Min	45	b	b	192	2 1-16	24	2⅝	45
In Pap	35	78	10	a	a	a	a	44⅞
In Pap	40	128	5	24	5⅝	2	6½	44⅞
In Pap	45	201	1½	202	2¾	74	3⅛	44⅞
I T T	25	12	3½	b	b	b	b	28
I T T	30	124	⅛	b	b	b	b	28
John J	70	84	1⅜	28	3¾	12	5½	70
John J	80	a	a	24	½	25	1¼	70
K mart	20	10	4	b	b	b	b	22⅞
K mart	25	285	5-16	b	b	b	b	22⅞
K mart	30	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅞
Kenn C	20	32	3¼	b	b	b	b	23⅛
Kenn C	25	80	½	b	b	b	b	23⅛
Kenn C	30	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	23⅛
Kerr M	40	2	13¼	a	a	b	b	53⅛
Kerr M	45	105	8½	19	9⅛	5	10	53⅛
Kerr M	50	784	4⅛	676	5⅝	26	6⅝	53⅛
Mc Don	40	130	2	b	b	b	b	40⅝
Mc Don	45	181	¼	b	b	b	b	40⅝
Mc Don	50	20	1-16	b	b	b	b	40⅝
Merck	50	3	17½	a	a	b	b	67
Merck	60	13	8½	46	9	1	10½	67
Merck	70	73	1⅛	34	3⅜	14	4⅞	67
Merck	80	a	a	8	⅝	5	1⅝	67
Merril	15	10	2⅞	5	3⅛	a	a	17⅜
Merril	20	82	5-16	47	1	4	1 7-16	17⅜
M M M	50	28	9⅞	a	a	b	b	58¾
M M M	60	197	1 15-16	139	3⅜	6	4⅝	58¾
M M M	70	76	⅛	2	13-16	14	1½	58¾
Monsan	45	3	3¼	5	4¾	a	a	47⅞
Monsan	50	62	⅞	23	2¼	10	3⅛	47⅞
Monsan	60	10	1-16	a	a	3	11-16	47⅞
N C R	50	14	15¼	b	b	b	b	65⅞
N C R	60	449	6	b	b	b	b	65⅞
N C R	70	379	1	b	b	b	b	65⅞
Nw Air	25	72	2⅛	9	2¾	a	a	26⅞
Nw Air	30	268	¼	8	1 3-16	5	1⅛	26⅞
Nw Air	35	86	1-16	a	a	a	a	26⅞
Pennz	25	10	9⅛	1	9⅞	b	b	34⅞
Pennz	30	240	5⅛	33	5½	7	5⅞	34⅞
Pennz	35	436	1	136	2⅛	49	2⅞	34⅞
Pepsi	25	91	¾	88	1⅜	63	1 15-16	24⅜
Pepsi	30	4	1-16	9	¼	25	9-16	24⅜
Polar	40	1905	2 13-16	373	5⅛	42	6½	40⅜
Polar	45	2281	1	739	2⅞	84	4⅛	40⅜
Polar	50	430	¼	446	1 7-16	142	2 11-16	40⅜
Polar	60	297	1-16	146	⅜	131	1	40⅜
R C A	25	182	2	b	b	b	b	26⅞
R C A	30	210	3-16	b	b	b	b	26⅞
Sears	20	243	¾	b	b	b	b	19⅞
Sears	25	109	1-16	b	b	b	b	19⅞
Sperry	40	95	7⅜	a	a	b	b	47⅜
Sperry	45	309	3	7	4⅜	13	5¼	47⅜
Sperry	50	92	7-16	50	1¾	5	2⅞	47⅜
Squibb	30	3	4½	2	5¼	a	a	33⅜
Squibb	35	42	15-16	37	2⅛	32	3⅛	33⅜
StorTec	20	18	13⅜	12	14⅛	b	b	33½
StorTec	25	88	8½	59	9⅛	b	b	33½
StorTec	30	632	4⅛	87	6⅛	26	7½	33½
StorTec	35	1016	1 5-16	267	3¼	38	4½	33½
StorTec	40	91	⅛	121	1½	124	2⅝	33½
Syntex	25	2	8⅜	b	b	b	b	33¾
Syntex	30	78	5	b	b	b	b	33¾
Syntex	35	436	1⅝	b	b	b	b	33¾
Syntex	40	205	5-16	b	b	b	b	33¾
Tandy	25	10	1	18	2 3-16	5	3¼	22⅞
Tandy	30	15	¼	4	13-16	4	1½	22⅞
Teldy o	73¾	21	42¼	5	46⅜	b	b	116
Teldy o	83	15	34¼	157	36¼	b	b	116
Teldy o	92⅛	408	25¼	74	29¼	38	32⅛	116
Teldy o	101⅜	632	16⅜	66	21⅞	9	25½	116
Teldy o	110⅝	1463	8½	137	14⅛	39	19¼	116
Teldy o	119⅞	1607	4	344	10	83	13½	116
Tex In	70	56	11¾	a	a	b	b	80⅞
Tex In	80	96	3½	14	7¼	6	8½	80⅞
Tex In	90	192	½	28	3	15	4⅜	80⅞
Tex In	100	a	a	50	11-16	a	a	80⅞
Upjohn	40	b	b	17	5¼	a	a	44⅛
Upjohn	45	144	1 7-16	85	2 7-16	29	3⅛	44⅛
Upjohn	50	31	3-16	93	13-16	30	1 9-16	44⅛
Upjohn	60	a	a	7	⅛	b	b	44⅛
Weyerh	25	42	4⅝	34	5	a	a	29⅝
Weyerh	30	31	⅝	35	1½	2	2¼	29⅝
Xerox	45	16	12⅜	a	a	b	b	57
Xerox	50	350	7½	57	8⅜	14	9⅛	57
Xerox	60	846	15-16	263	2⅜	78	3⅜	57
Xerox	70	a	a	30	½	164	1¼	57
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A E P	20	1	2	1	2	a	a	21⅞
Am Hos	25	135	⅞	13	1⅛	5	2¼	24½
Am Hos	30	a	a	a	a	79	⅜	24½
A M P	30	42	1⅜	1	2⅜	2	3½	30⅝
A M P	35	a	a	4	¾	5	1½	30⅝
Bally	30	1	33⅛	12	34⅛	b	b	62½
Bally	35	a	a	3	31	b	b	62½
Bally	40	93	23¼	5	26	b	b	62½
Bally	45	91	18⅜	37	21¼	b	b	62½
Bally	50	343	14½	100	17¼	19	20	62½
Bally	60	1692	7¾	223	10⅞	217	13	62½
Bally	70	1969	3⅜	b	b	b	b	62½
Baxter	40	10	13-16	2	1½	4	2½	36⅞
Baxter	45	a	a	2	⅛	b	b	36⅞
Blk Dk	15	10	5⅛	2	5½	a	a	20
Blk Dk	20	193	⅞	33	1 9-16	79	1 15-16	20
Blk Dk	25	16	⅛	b	b	b	b	20
Boeing	50	101	18⅛	15	20⅛	b	b	67
Boeing	60	1165	9⅛	70	11⅛	66	13½	67
Boeing	70	2338	3⅜	718	6⅜	180	8	67
Boeing	80	2509	15-16	806	3	248	4⅜	67
Bois C	25	20	7⅜	a	a	b	b	31⅜
Bois C	30	10	3	a	a	a	a	31⅜
Bois C	35	26	7-16	19	1	15	1⅜	31⅜
C B S	50	1	1⅜	a	a	a	a	49⅜
Coke	35	57	7⅜	a	a	b	b	42⅜
Coke	40	73	3	2	3⅜	a	a	42⅜
Coke	45	125	½	62	1	11	1⅜	42⅜
Coke	50	30	1-16	b	b	b	b	42⅜
Colgat	15	a	a	5	3⅛	a	a	17½
Colgat	20	10	⅛	5	7-16	8	⅝	17½
Cmw Ed	25	8	1⅝	14	1⅞	a	a	26⅛
Cmw Ed	30	a	a	a	a	20	⅛	26⅛
C Data	25	26	7¼	3	8⅛	b	b	31⅞
C Data	30	831	3⅛	59	4½	a	a	31⅞
C Data	35	840	1¼	103	2¼	84	3½	31⅞
C Data	40	60	⅜	104	1⅛	b	b	31⅞
C Data	45	20	1-16	b	b	b	b	31⅞
GnDyn o	28	1	5½	a	a	b	b	33
GnDyn o	32	89	2⅞	3	4½	b	b	33
GnDyn o	36	358	1¼	5	2½	b	b	33
Gn Dyn	30	58	4	10	5⅛	50	7¼	33
Gn Dyn	35	270	1½	14	2⅜	12	3	33
Gen Fd	35	27	⅜	25	1	a	a	32⅝
Hewlet	70	131	21¼	10	23	b	b	89¾
Hewlet	80	148	11½	20	14½	16	16⅝	89¾
Hewlet	90	293	4¼	68	7	23	8¾	89¾
Hewlet	100	184	⅝	53	2⅞	5	5	89¾
H Inns	10	12	8	a	a	a	a	17½
H Inns	15	895	2⅞	283	3⅛	69	4⅜	17½
H Inns	20	5518	⅞	611	1 9-16	565	2	17½
H Inns	25	784	3-16	b	b	b	b	17½
H Inns	30	14	1-16	b	b	b	b	17½
Honwll	50	1	16⅜	a	a	b	b	64¾
Honwll p	50	12	⅛	21	5-16	b	b	64¾
Honwll	60	317	7	14	9⅛	18	10	64¾
Honwll p	60	962	1⅛	206	2	91	2⅞	64¾
Honwll	70	969	1 7-16	96	3½	44	4⅜	64¾
Honwll p	70	547	5⅝	66	6⅜	5	6¾	64¾
Honwll	80	84	⅜	141	1	56	1⅞	64¾
Honwll p	80	133	14⅜	50	14¼	a	a	64¾
In Flv	20	2	3⅛	a	a	a	a	22⅞
In Flv	25	56	⅜	5	⅞	30	1¼	22⅞
J Manv	25	44	½	125	1	19	1⅜	23⅞
J Manv	30	2	1-16	a	a	b	b	23⅞
MGIC	20	16	1 11-16	a	a	a	a	21
MGIC	25	3	¼	26	9-16	a	a	21
Mobil	60	6	13⅝	a	a	a	a	73¾
Mobil	70	43	4⅛	a	a	2	6⅝	73¾
Mobil	80	a	a	47	1⅛	2	2	73¾
N Semi	15	59	5¾	20	6¼	13	6⅞	20½
N Semi	20	712	1 13-16	134	2⅞	100	3½	20½
N Semi	25	769	7-16	253	1	221	1⅜	20½
N Semi	30	25	1-16	b	b	b	b	20½
Occi	15	105	4⅞	115	5	17	5½	19⅞
Occi	20	922	15-16	237	1⅜	111	2 1-16	19⅞
Occi	25	185	1-16	b	b	b	b	19⅞
Raythn	40	20	6⅞	a	a	a	a	46¾
Raythn	45	59	3¼	2	4⅜	a	a	46¾
Raythn	50	39	1	8	2⅛	10	3½	46¾
Raythn	60	8	⅛	b	b	b	b	46¾
Rynlds	50	a	a	2	8⅛	a	a	57⅞
Rynlds	60	111	9-16	21	1¼	2	1⅜	57⅞
Rynlds	70	8	1-16	b	b	b	b	57⅞
Slumb	80	75	20¾	30	25½	b	b	100¾
Slumb	90	52	12¾	21	16¾	37	19	100¾
Slumb	100	528	5	39	8⅜	a	a	100¾
Slumb	110	365	1⅜	84	4¼	37	6⅛	100¾
Skylin	10	72	1⅛	273	1½	47	1⅜	10½
Skylin	15	5	1-16	a	a	14	½	10½
Southn	15	30	⅛	19	¼	71	⅜	13⅞
St Ind	50	68	8½	a	a	6	8⅝	58
St Ind	60	194	1	159	2	98	2¾	58
Tx Glf	25	45	15-16	a	a	12	2 3-16	23⅞
U A L	20	114	6⅞	12	7¾	35	8⅞	27
U A L	25	677	2 15-16	130	3¾	202	4⅜	27
U A L	30	896	1	231	1⅜	98	2⅜	27
U A L	35	103	¼	276	11-16	b	b	27
U A L	40	22	1-16	b	b	b	b	27
U Tech	35	57	3⅛	40	4⅛	a	a	37¼
U Tech	40	219	13-16	16	1¾	5	2½	37¼
U Tech	45	13	3-16	b	b	b	b	37¼
J Walt	25	1	2⅞	a	a	a	a	27⅞
J Walt	30	9	7-16	a	a	2	1⅛	27⅞
Wllms	10	1	9¼	a	a	b	b	19¾
Wllms	15	225	4½	53	4⅜	a	a	19¾
Wllms	20	776	11-16	380	1⅜	64	1⅜	19¾

Total volume 129,356 Open interest 1,739,461
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		N.Y. Close
Asarco	15	b	b	40	4	5	4⅛	18
Asarco	20	b	b	389	1⅜	99	1 15-16	18
Beat F	20	b	b	7	2⅜	8	3⅛	22½
Beat F	25	b	b	a	a	10	½	22½
Chase	30	b	b	10	1¾	2	2 3-16	30⅝
Chase	35	b	b	34	⅜	45	11-16	30⅝
Coastal	15	161	3⅞	34	4⅛	28	5¼	19
Coastal	20	609	⅛	551	⅞	187	1 9-16	19
Coastal	25	a	a	4	⅛	b	b	19
Deere	35	b	b	20	2½	13	3⅜	36
Deere	40	b	b	15	11-16	3	1⅜	36
G Tel	30	b	b	14	5-16	24	⅝	28¼
Gillet	25	b	b	a	a	17	1 11-16	25¾
Hercul	15	b	b	35	5⅛	14	5⅜	20¼
Hercul	20	b	b	319	1½	28	2 3-16	20¼
Pfizer	30	b	b	a	a	10	3⅛	31⅝
Pfizer	35	b	b	2	⅛	15	1¼	31⅝
Ph Mor	60	b	b	2	6½	a	a	64⅞
Ph Mor	70	b	b	37	1 5-16	51	2⅜	64⅞
Ph Mor	80	b	b	3	3-16	a	a	64⅞
it Col	40	b	b	5	7⅜	a	a	46⅞
it Col	45	b	b	7	3⅛	163	4⅛	46⅞
it Col	50	b	b	44	⅝	47	1⅛	46⅞
		— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		
Aetna	35	25	8⅝	7	8¾	a	a	43¼
Aetna p	35	12	1-16	11	⅜	31	½	43¼
Aetna	40	496	3½	35	4⅜	32	5⅛	43¼
Aetna p	40	208	⅜	89	1⅛	51	1⅜	43¼
Aetna	45	849	9-16	248	1⅜	136	2 5-16	43¼
Aetna p	45	143	2¾	21	3¼	42	3¾	43¼
Am Cya	25	61	1⅜	26	1⅞	6	2⅜	25¾
Am Cya	30	a	a	6	¼	10	9-16	25¾
Am Exp	30	132	1	15	1⅛	11	2½	29¾
Am Exp	35	a	a	a	a	2	¾	29¾
Am Hom	25	3	2⅜	4	2⅞	2	3⅛	27
Am Hom	30	5	⅛	155	7-16	17	13-16	27
Asarco	15	118	3¼	b	b	b	b	18
Asarco	20	499	9-16	b	b	b	b	18
Beat F	25	37	1-16	b	b	b	b	22½
Burrgh	60	132	7½	18	8¾	a	a	66⅞
Burrgh	70	621	1⅜	347	3½	36	6	66⅞
Burrgh	80	43	⅛	51	1	18	2⅛	66⅞
Burrgh	90	24	1-16	b	b	b	b	66⅞
Chase	30	92	1 5-16	b	b	b	b	30⅝
Chase	35	37	1-16	b	b	b	b	30⅝
C Tel	20	a	a	a	a	4	1-16	15⅞
Deere	30	3	6¼	b	b	b	b	36
Deere	35	70	1 11-16	b	b	b	b	36
Deere	40	89	¼	b	b	b	b	36
Dig Eq	40	158	11¾	b	b	b	b	51¼
Dig Eq	45	181	7	16	8⅞	b	b	51¼
Dig Eq	50	545	3⅛	219	5⅛	44	6½	51¼
Dig Eq	60	130	⅛	276	1¼	4	2⅜	51¼
Disney	35	74	3¾	27	4⅞	15	6⅛	38
Disney	40	130	13-16	66	2⅛	20	3¼	38
Disney	45	12	1-16	20	¾	5	1⅜	38
du Pnt	110	3	28	b	b	b	b	136⅛
du Pnt	120	187	17¾	1	20½	b	b	136⅛
du Pnt	130	559	9	59	12½	a	a	136⅛
du Pnt	140	1140	3⅜	212	7¾	47	11	136⅛
du Pnt	150	339	13-16	133	4½	64	7⅛	136⅛
Fst Ch	10	2	6⅞	a	a	a	a	16½
Fst Ch	15	285	1 9-16	46	2 3-16	12	2 7-16	16½
Fst Ch	20	30	⅛	292	½	52	¾	16½
G Tel	25	50	3⅞	b	b	b	b	28¼
G Tel	30	56	⅛	b	b	b	b	28¼
Gillet	25	13	1⅜	b	b	b	b	25¾
Gillet	30	3	1-16	b	b	b	b	25¾
Goodyr	15	a	a	a	a	10	2⅜	17
Goodyr	20	144	1-16	27	¼	12	7-16	17
Greyhd	10	8	1⅞	14	2⅛	15	2¼	11⅞
Greyhd	15	5	1-16	4	⅛	a	a	11⅞
Gulf O	20	19	5¼	a	a	a	a	25
Gulf O	25	1094	½	536	1	141	1¼	25
Hercul	15	146	5⅛	b	b	b	b	20¼
Hercul	20	536	15-16	b	b	b	b	20¼
H F C	20	31	1-16	22	5-16	2	9-16	18⅛
Lilly	40	8	13⅜	a	a	b	b	52⅞
Lilly	45	7	9	a	a	8	9¼	52⅞
Lilly	50	61	3⅜	6	5	a	a	52⅞
Lilly	60	a	a	5	¾	a	a	52⅞
Merril	15	406	2⅜	179	3⅛	65	3⅞	17⅜
Merril	20	1756	¼	709	⅞	240	1½	17⅜
Merril	25	5	1-16	b	b	b	b	17⅜
MesaPt	25	a	a	3	13⅞	b	b	38⅛
MesaPt p	25	a	a	5	3-16	b	b	38⅛
MesaPt	30	174	8¼	25	9	5	9¾	38⅛
MesaPt p	30	80	1-16	a	a	10	9-16	38⅛
MesaPt	35	493	3⅛	167	4⅞	194	5⅞	38⅛
MesaPt p	35	313	⅜	101	1¼	19	1 9-16	38⅛
MesaPt	40	281	⅜	263	2 3-16	106	3¼	38⅛
MesaPt p	40	40	2½	4	3	4	3⅜	38⅛
Motrla	35	13	3⅛	a	a	a	a	37¼
Motrla	40	13	⅜	24	1⅜	1	2⅜	37¼
Motrla	45	a	a	2	½	5	1	37¼
Pfizer	30	24	2	b	b	b	b	31⅝
Pfizer	35	189	⅛	b	b	b	b	31⅝
Phelps	20	6	8¼	a	a	a	a	28⅜
Phelps	25	75	3½	5	4½	a	a	28⅜
Phelps	30	44	7-16	53	1 11-16	22	2⅞	28⅜
Ph Mor	60	52	5½	b	b	b	b	64⅞
Ph Mor	70	50	7-16	b	b	b	b	64⅞
Pitney	20	a	a	2	5⅜	a	a	25⅛
Pitney	25	25	1	6	1⅞	5	2½	25⅛
Pitney	30	47	1-16	10	7-16	a	a	25⅛
Proc G	80	36	3⅜	a	a	4	7	81
Proc G	90	a	a	5	⅞	6	1⅜	81
Rite A	20	20	1	12	1 11-16	3	2 5-16	20⅛
Rite A	25	a	a	3	⅜	a	a	20⅛
St Cal	40	4	7⅛	b	b	b	b	46⅞
St Cal	45	356	2½	b	b	b	b	46⅞
St Cal	50	102	3-16	b	b	b	b	46⅞
T R W	35	3	1¼	a	a	12	2 11-16	34
T R W	40	28	⅛	5	7-16	9	⅞	34
Tandy	20	66	4⅛	14	5⅛	2	5½	23⅞
Tandy	25	340	⅞	194	2 3-16	39	3	23⅞
Tandy	30	180	3-16	60	13-16	49	1⅜	23⅞
Tandy	35	12	1-16	b	b	b	b	23⅞
Texaco	20	4	5⅛	a	a	4	5¾	25
Texaco	25	659	⅜	468	1⅛	381	1½	25
Texaco	30	14	1-16	52	3-16	31	5-16	25
U Carb	30	1	9¼	a	a	a	a	39¼
U Carb	35	324	4⅞	58	4¾	23	5	39¼
U Carb	40	412	¾	321	1 7-16	74	2	39¼
U Carb	45	125	1-16	b	b	b	b	39¼
U S St	20	59	4¼	12	5	a	a	24⅛
U S St	25	492	⅝	100	1½	45	2	24⅛
U S St	30	8	1-16	13	¼	52	⅜	24⅛
Wrn Lm	25	5	11-16	6	1⅞	9	2 3-16	24⅛
Wrn Lm	30	a	a	1	¼	8	5-16	24⅛
Westng	15	176	4	83	4½	9	4⅝	19
Westng p	15	5	1-16	26	3-16	12	5-16	19
Westng	20	1233	5-16	465	⅞	353	1 5-16	19
Westng p	20	179	1⅛	52	1½	44	1⅝	19
Westng	25	37	1-16	15	¼	b	b	19
Westng p	25	6	5⅞	1	5⅝	b	b	19
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A M F	15	44	1⅞	39	2½	7	2⅝	16½
A M F	20	401	⅛	44	⅜	9	11-16	16½
A S A	20	28	5¼	8	5⅜	50	6⅛	24¾
A S A p	20	40	⅛	48	5-16	75	½	24¾
A S A	25	196	1½	92	2½	98	3⅛	24¾
A S A p	25	74	1 5-16	131	1 11-16	135	2	24¾
A S A	30	83	5-16	34	¾	7	1½	24¾
A S A p	30	9	5⅜	a	a	a	a	24¾
Avnet	10	a	a	2	8⅛	b	b	18
Avnet	15	85	3½	16	3¾	a	a	18
Avnet	20	434	⅜	152	15-16	20	1¼	18
Bally	30	47	33⅛	1	35¼	b	b	62½
Bally	35	33	29½	28	29¼	b	b	62½
Bally	40	148	23	107	24¾	b	b	62½
Bally	45	231	18⅞	61	21½	b	b	62½
Bally	50	1385	14½	170	17⅛	121	18¾	62½
Bally	60	4826	7¾	910	11	393	13¼	62½
Bally	70	8496	3⅛	b	b	b	b	62½
Caterp	50	22	10⅛	a	a	b	b	60
Caterp	55	30	5¾	a	a	a	a	60
Caterp	60	60	1¾	30	3⅛	1	4¼	60
Caterp	70	375	3-16	30	⅜	28	1⅛	60
Con Ed	25	470	⅛	9	5-16	20	7-16	24⅛
Dr Pep	10	a	a	10	4⅛	a	a	14
Dr Pep	15	120	7-16	97	⅞	17	1¼	14
El Pas	15	68	2¼	a	a	6	3	17
El Pas	20	52	3-16	15	⅜	15	⅝	17
Fleetw	10	104	1 3-16	18	1¾	39	2	10⅞
Fleetw	15	57	⅛	28	5-16	21	9-16	10⅞
Grace	25	30	2⅞	a	a	a	a	27⅞
Grace	30	50	3-16	225	9-16	104	13-16	27⅞
LaPac o	19⅞	4	1 5-16	a	a	a	a	19¾
LaPac o	24¼	34	⅛	a	a	4	11-16	19¾
La Pac	20	27	15-16	12	1½	a	a	19¾
MGIC	20	166	1½	79	2⅛	38	2⅜	21
MGIC	25	70	¼	43	9-16	7	1	21
MGIC	30	4	1-16	b	b	b	b	21
N Dist	20	74	⅜	31	15-16	12	1¼	19⅞
N Semi	15	81	5¾	28	6½	a	a	20½
N Semi	20	88	1 13-16	30	2 15-16	10	3⅜	20½
N Semi	25	174	7-16	97	1 1-16	262	1 9-16	20½
N Semi	30	95	1-16	b	b	b	b	20½
Nort S	20	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	16
Penney	30	4	1¼	56	2	10	2⅜	30⅛
Penney	35	31	3-16	13	9-16	7	15-16	30⅛
Penney	45	10	1-16	b	b	b	b	30⅛
PhilPt	25	10	9⅛	10	9⅞	b	b	33⅞
PhilPt	30	80	4	27	5	26	5⅜	33⅞
PhilPt	35	263	13-16	154	1 9-16	23	2	33⅞
Res OG	10	104	3⅞	65	4⅛	10	4¾	13⅞
Res OG p	10	61	1-16	10	3-16	2	¼	13⅞
Res OG	15	483	½	147	1 1-16	53	1 7-16	13⅞
Res OG p	15	35	1½	21	1 11-16	13	1 13-16	13⅞
Res OG	20	84	1-16	b	b	b	b	13⅞
Searle	10	330	4	151	4⅛	76	4⅜	14
Searle	15	1415	7-16	771	13-16	770	1⅛	14
Searle	20	40	1-16	b	b	b	b	14
SimPat	10	754	2⅛	275	2¾	35	3⅛	12¼
SimPat	15	2264	⅛	b	b	b	b	12¼
SimPat	25	b	b	1045	9-16	b	b	12¼
SimPat	15	b	b	b	b	786	13-16	12¼
Sterlg	15	30	1¼	19	1⅜	9	2⅛	16
Sterlg	20	5	1-16	a	a	20	7-16	16
Tennco	30	48	1¼	12	1¾	4	2 3-16	30¾
Tennco	35	32	⅛	40	5-16	8	9-16	30¾
Tiger	15	20	7⅛	a	a	b	b	21⅝
Tiger	20	45	2¼	5	3⅛	a	a	21⅝
Tiger	25	281	⅜	64	1⅞	18	1 15-16	21⅝
Tiger	30	6	⅛	b	b	b	b	21⅝
Tiger	35	70	1-16	b	b	b	b	21⅝
Zenith	15	89	⅜	76	⅞	83	1 3-16	13⅞

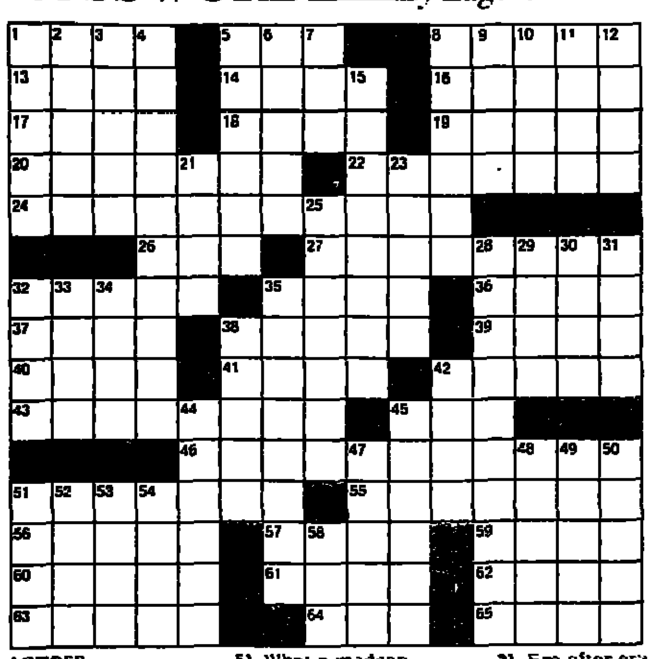
Total volume 65,358 Open interest 921,550
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

How to speak one language very effectively in Europe... Advertise in the International Herald Tribune.

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Mosque prayer leader
5 Times Square gathering
8 Wassail
13 One of five at St. Peter's
14 Medical suffix
16 Loch ——, in western Scotland
17 Glacier in Alaska
18 Hayworth
19 Borge and Melchior
20 Common run
22 Showy speakers
24 Time for resolutions
26 Jan. 1, 1979
27 Start of a new Yule tree
32 Dirty —— (gull-like bird)
35 Lineup in a London supermarket
36 Shape of Pasadena's stadium
37 The New ——, in the 50's
38 Magi number
39 "Nine —— big fat hen"
40 She, in Gay Paree
41 Votes in favor
42 Winning coach: 1970 Super Bowl
43 Goodman's music maker
45 U.S.-Ont. canals
46 LXXIX
51 What a madcap obeys
55 Teen-age tars
56 Papal crown
57 Landlord, in Livorno
59 Blow —— horn (brag)
60 Array on one side
61 Newcomer in "The Red Pony"
62 Fine, in Anglo-Saxon law
63 Did a docker's job
64 What quidnuncs do
65 Maid for Burns

DOWN

1 He painted Hawthorne, Wordsworth et al.
2 Lilac color
3 Start of a Miller title
4 Celebrant
5 Helen who sat on pianos
6 Incan bridge material
7 Snaffle
8 Cause of many a hangover
9 State: Fr.
10 Calabria celebrant's quaff
11 Year after year after year
12 Not so much
15 Variety of hide-and-go-seek
21 Era after era after era
23 Medieval merchants' guild
25 Voiceless, in phonetics
28 Site of an annual game in Dallas
29 Turn —— a new leaf
30 Nurse for a future Etonian
31 Babylonia's ancient rival
32 One of the Waughs
33 Relax lazily
34 Spoiled girl in a song
35 "—— St. Agnes": Keats
38 Margaret ——, soprano who joined the Met in 1974
42 Oriental legume
44 Christmas is one
45 Hard, firm or cold
47 Heavenly body of the very red type
48 Ancient district in Asia Minor
49 Red refusals
50 Winding roads
51 Type of type: Abbr.
52 "—— 18," Uris novel
53 Receipt stamp
54 Prompt
58 Pacifier

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices March 9,1979

	Bid	Ask
AGEFd	4.57	4.66
AcornF	18.24	NL
Advnlnv	unavail	
Afuture	12.68	NL
Allstate	9.07	NL
AlphaF	11.97	NL
ABirthT	9.97	10.90
American Funds:		
ABal	8.16	8.92
Amcp	8.64	9.44
AMutl	10.16	11.10
AnGth	6.99	7.64
Bond	13.58	14.84
CshMg	1.00	NL
Fdlnv	6.80	7.43
Grwth	7.55	8.25
Incom	7.94	8.68
ICA	15.15	16.56
NPers	6.23	6.81
WshMt	6.82	7.45
Amer General:		
CapBd	8.28	9.05
CapGth	4.37	4.78
Entrp	6.19	6.77
HI Yld	11.79	12.64
IncFd	6.10	6.67
MunB	23.66	24.84
Tot Ret	6.83	7.16
Ventr	16.79	18.35
Cmstk	8.03	8.78
EqtGth	7.60	8.31
FdAm	7.00	7.65
Harbr	9.04	9.88
Pace	17.32	18.93
Provid	3.76	4.05
AGthFd	6.30	6.79
AHeritg	1.75	
AInsInFd	4.68	5.11
AInvest	6.48	NL
AInvInc	12.00	NL
ANtGth	3.45	3.77
Amway	8.07	8.63
AOptEq	unavail	
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.75	8.42
Incom	4.56	4.96
Stock	6.07	6.63
BLCGt	11.83	12.93
BabsInc	1.64	NL
Babs Inv	9.80	NL
BeacGth	9.38	NL
BeacHill	9.68	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	8.50	NL
101 Fd	8.89	NL
BerkCap	7.77	8.49
Bondstk	5.50	6.01
BostFdn	9.26	10.12
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	8.50	NL
Capit S	6.95	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.79	13.98
Candn	7.73	8.45
Divid	2.75	3.00
Month	13.21	14.44
NtWS	9.26	10.12
NYVn	13.66	14.93
CGFund	10.59	11.45
CGIncm	7.75	8.38
CshRsM	1.00	NL
CapPres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
CentShT	11.26	12.14
ChartFd	14.11	15.42
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.45	7.05
Front	4.48	4.90
Share	7.20	7.87
Specl	6.18	6.75
CheapD	12.01	NL
ChemFd	7.38	8.07
CNAMat Fds:		
Librty	4.27	NL
Manhat	2.63	NL
Schus	10.19	NL
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	8.86	9.68
Fund	9.07	9.91
Grwth	4.78	5.22
Incom	8.19	8.95
Optn	10.50	11.48
Tax Mg	14.03	15.33
Colu Gth	16.82	NL
Cwlth AB	.95	1.03
Cwlth C	1.38	1.49
Comp Bd	8.36	8.99
Comp Fd	7.59	8.16
Concord	13.99	NL
Cons Inv	9.62	10.00
Constel G	7.72	NL
Cont Mut	6.18	NL
CvYld Se	11.38	12.17
Ctry Cap	11.21	12.12
Dlv Cash	1.00	NL
DivIncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.86	12.96
Delaw	11.07	12.10
Delch	8.76	9.57
TxFre	9.08	9.51
Delta	5.52	6.03
Dir Cap	3.41	3.73
DodCxB	21.65	NL
DodCxSt	16.22	NL
Drex Bur	10.56	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.81	12.91
Levge	16.66	18.21
Liq As	1.00	NL
NNine	7.52	NL
Spl Inc	6.94	NL
TxEm	14.77	NL
Thrd C	15.33	NL
Eagle Gr	8.34	9.11
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.46	8.04
Fours	7.50	NL
Grwth	10.77	11.61
Incom	5.59	6.03
Specl	7.44	8.02
Stock	9.01	9.71
EDIE Sp	23.38	NL
EdsonG	9.78	NL
Elfun Tr	15.56	
Elfun Tx	9.44	
Fairfld	10.22	11.11
FrmBG	10.96	11.98
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.85	8.40
Empir	19.17	
Four E	18.00	
Hilcm	13.67	14.62
MonM	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.17	14.09
TxFre	12.06	NL
US Gvt	9.06	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	9.68	NL
Bond	8.06	NL
Capit	8.28	9.05
Contfd	10.47	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dstny	10.04	
Eq Inc	17.79	NL
Magel	37.03	
Mun Bd	9.49	NL
Fidel	15.53	16.97
Hi Yld	14.24	NL
LtMun	9.24	NL
Puritn	10.29	11.25
Salem	5.21	5.69
Thrift	9.79	NL
Trend	23.35	25.52
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	5.64	NL
Indust	4.19	NL
Incom	7.05	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	14.34	15.46
Disco	6.77	7.40
Grwth	7.82	8.55
Incom	8.05	8.80
Stock	7.99	8.73
FstMit A	8.44	NL
FtMitDI	.94	NL
Fst Var	10.00	NL
44Wall	14.50	NL
Fnd Gth	3.94	4.31
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.94	5.40
Incom	12.20	13.33
Mutal	8.29	9.06
Specl	11.10	12.13
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.61	3.89
DNTC	8.19	8.83
Grwth	6.07	6.54
Utils	4.71	5.08
Incom	1.81	1.95
US Gov	8.58	9.57
Capit	3.39	3.65
Equit	3.83	4.13
LaAsset	1.00	NL
Fundpk	6.12	6.21
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comin	8.12	NL
Impac	7.87	8.07
Ind Tr	10.04	10.30
Pilot	8.01	NL
GTPac	15.85	NL
GateOp	15.83	NL
GES& S	26.24	
Gen Sec	10.72	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	21.86	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.16	4.54
Grwth	6.78	7.41
Incom	6.38	NL
Hart Gth	16.92	NL
Hart Lev	10.18	NL
HighYld	11.25	12.03
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	14.59	15.77
INAFd	11.49	12.32
ISI Group:		
Grwth	5.25	5.74
Incom	3.53	3.86
Trst sh	10.90	11.91
TrPaSh	2.94	
Industry	3.88	
Intcap	1.00	NL
Int Invst	11.40	12.46
Inv Guid	9.78	NL
Inv Indic	1.24	NL
Inv Bos	9.78	10.54
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.45	5.65
IDS Grt	6.98	7.58
IDS ndl	5.45	5.92
Mutl	8.81	9.58
Prog	3.35	3.64
TaxEx	4.65	4.84
Stock	18.13	19.71
Select	8.71	9.37
Var Py	6.83	7.42
Inv Resh	5.65	6.17
Istel	23.46	24.19
Ivy	6.33	NL
JP Grth	10.27	11.16
Janus F	18.77	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.41	18.92
Grwth	6.10	6.63
Balan	8.29	9.01
TaxEx	13.81	15.01
Johnstn	20.91	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	9.97	10.61
Grow	8.55	9.34
Hi Yld	11.38	12.20
MonM	1.00	NL
MunB	10.17	10.68
Optn	12.50	13.66
Summ	12.68	13.86
Tech	8.44	9.22
TotR	9.67	10.57
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	16.52	17.25
Cus B2	18.64	20.38
Cus B4	8.05	8.80
Cus K1	7.26	7.93
Cus K2	5.15	5.63
Cus S1	17.70	19.35
Cus S3	8.03	8.78
Cus S4	5.03	5.50
Polar	3.33	3.64
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.73	13.99
Lex Gr	13.48	14.73
Lex In	9.78	10.69
Lex R	14.19	15.51
Life Ins	9.55	10.44
Lia Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.06	NL
Mut	12.96	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affilid	7.46	8.05
Bnd db	10.28	11.23
Dev Gt	11.72	12.81
Incom	3.16	3.41
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.19	11.14
Incom	8.82	9.64
Muni	9.43	10.31
US Gov	9.25	10.11
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.01	8.75
Indep	8.93	9.76
Mass	10.86	11.87
FdInc	14.00	15.30
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.98	10.76
MIG	8.81	9.50
MID	13.80	14.88
MCD	9.50	10.24
MFD	14.12	15.22
MFB	14.39	15.51
MMB	9.29	9.75
MSH	7.43	8.01
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Mathers	14.84	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	10.06	10.48
Capit	14.40	15.00
EquiB	9.67	10.07
Hi Inc	9.66	10.06
Muni	9.15	9.34
RdAst	1.00	NL
SaVal	9.22	9.60
Mid AM	5.38	5.88
MONY F	9.12	9.52
MSB Fd	14.26	NL
Mut Ben	8.94	9.77
MIF Fd	7.75	8.38
MIF Gth	4.31	4.66
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.00	11.52
Grwth	3.91	4.25
Incom	9.00	9.78
TxFre	14.16	15.39
Mut Shrs	35.14	NL
Natl Ind	11.70	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.23	9.95
Bond	4.33	4.67
Divid	4.19	4.52
Grwth	5.60	6.04
Pf Stk	6.95	7.49
Incom	5.58	6.02
Stock	7.99	8.61
NELife Fund:		
Equit	17.50	19.02
Grwth	11.28	12.26
Incom	12.75	13.86
RetEq	15.29	16.62
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	14.40	NL
Guard	26.98	NL
Partn	11.77	NL
New Wld	11.31	NL
NewtGt	13.14	NL
Newt Inc	9.10	NL
NichlFd	22.28	NL
Nomura	10.06	10.82
Noreast	13.39	NL
Nuveen	9.26	9.69
Omega	10.85	10.97
One Wm	14.80	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.12	6.69
HIYld	23.15	24.93
IncBos	8.25	9.02
MonB	1.00	NL
Optn	22.69	24.80
Specl	12.93	14.13
TxFre	9.60	
AIM	10.80	11.80
Time	10.39	11.36
OTC Sec	16.95	18.42
Param M	9.24	10.04
Penn Sq	7.20	NL
Penn Mu	5.58	NL
Phila	8.00	8.74
Phoe Cap	8.24	9.01
Phoen Fd	9.13	9.98
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fd	11.93	12.66
Mag C	3.72	3.95
Mag In	8.97	9.52
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	14.97	16.36
II	9.28	10.14
Plan Inv	12.25	13.32
Pilgrth	11.08	12.11
Plitrnd	11.28	12.33
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.82	NL
Incom	9.62	NL
N Era	11.80	NL
N Horiz	9.99	NL
Prime	10.00	NL
TxFre	9.62	NL
Pro Fund	7.10	NL
ProInc	9.91	NL
Pru SIP	9.86	10.78
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.41	12.47
Equit	12.67	13.85
Georg	12.59	13.76
Grwth	10.64	11.63
HIYld	18.00	19.30
Incom	7.36	8.04
Invest	7.25	7.92
Optn	13.33	14.57
TxExl	21.98	23.08
Vista	12.45	13.61
Voyag	12.02	13.14
Rainbw	2.36	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.58	NL
Safec Eq	9.40	10.27
Safec Gth	11.85	12.95
StPCap	8.89	9.46
StPGwt	9.13	9.71
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	10.35	NL
Incom	13.21	NL
Intl Fd	15.56	NL
Man R	10.00	NL
MMB	9.73	NL
Specl	31.77	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	9.28	9.54
Equty	4.52	4.94
Invest	7.33	8.01
Ultra	11.23	12.27
Selected Funds:		
AmShs	6.89	NL
SplShs	12.35	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.66	4.00
Balan	7.12	7.78
Com S	11.32	12.37
Grwth	8.87	9.69
Sequoia	22.78	NL
Sentry F	14.48	15.74
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	20.71	22.63
Incom	17.33	18.94
Invest	10.51	11.49
SierraG	10.33	NL
Sherm D	24.55	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.11	11.05
Invest	10.09	11.03
Trust	8.76	9.57
Vent	8.90	9.73
SB Eqty	10.89	11.46
SB I&Gr	12.60	13.26
SoGen In	12.02	12.59
Sw Invs	7.64	8.26
Swin Gt	5.43	5.87
Sover In	11.80	12.90
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.33	4.73
Div Fd	4.71	5.15
Prog F	4.68	5.11
SIFrm Gt	6.78	NL
SFrm Bo	10.52	NL
State St	47.21	47.70
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.36	NL
Asso F	.99	NL
Invest	1.16	NL
Ocean	5.71	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.55	NL
Cap O	11.24	NL
Stock	12.50	NL
StratGth	18.04	NL
Survey F	10.22	11.17
TaxMgd	20.14	22.01
Templ Gt	5.62	6.14
Templ W	12.62	13.79
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.68	8.35
Trns Invs	9.05	9.84
Trav Eq	11.85	12.95
Tudr Hd	18.85	NL
TwnC Gt	5.86	NL
TwnC Inc	7.89	NL
USAA Gt	7.73	NL
USAA Inc	10.68	NL
Unf Accu	4.01	NL
Unit Mut	8.35	NL
Uni Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.63	11.46
Nat Inv	6.38	6.88
U Cap	13.39	14.44
Un Incm	11.34	12.23
United Funds:		
Accm	6.51	7.11
Bond	6.68	7.30
Con Gr	9.20	10.05
Con Inc	9.07	9.91
Incom	9.47	10.35
Muni	9.33	9.72
Scien	6.50	7.10
Vang	6.32	6.91
Unit Svcs	2.15	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	8.97	9.20
Incom	5.67	5.82
LevGt	17.19	17.63
SplSit	5.72	5.87
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	12.48	13.64
Invest	7.01	7.66
Comm	7.01	7.66
Specl	12.13	13.26
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	14.58	NL
Ftldx	13.72	NL
Ivest	9.13	NL
Morg	8.16	NL
W Shrt	14.82	NL
W Ilrm	13.86	NL
W Long	13.49	NL
Wellsl	11.65	NL
Wellin	8.96	NL
West IG	8.84	NL
Wh MM	9.99	NL
Windr	9.76	NL
Varin	unavail	
WallSt G	6.58	7.19
Wein Eq	17.04	NL
Wisc Inc	4.62	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	32.02	NL
Neuw	8.98	NL
Pine	10.31	NL

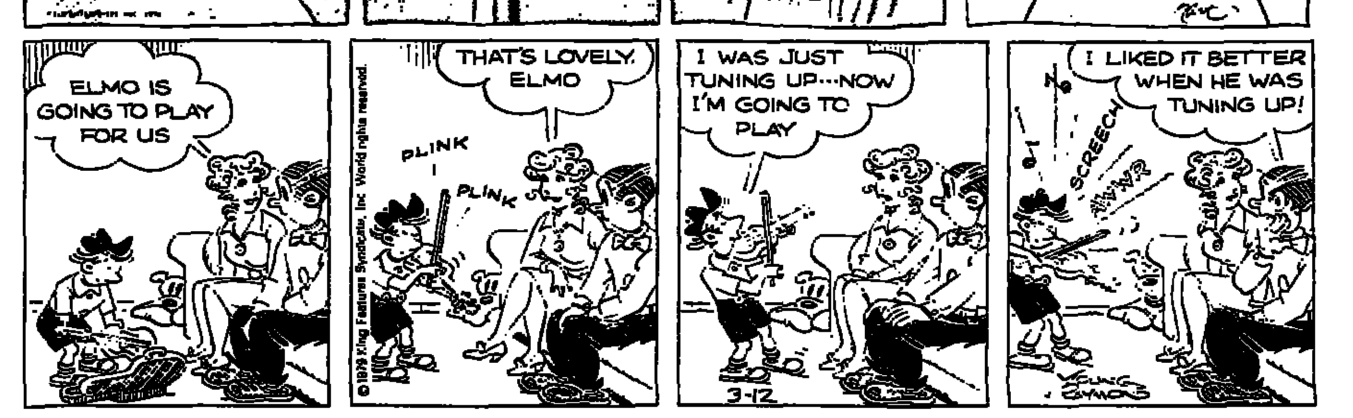
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



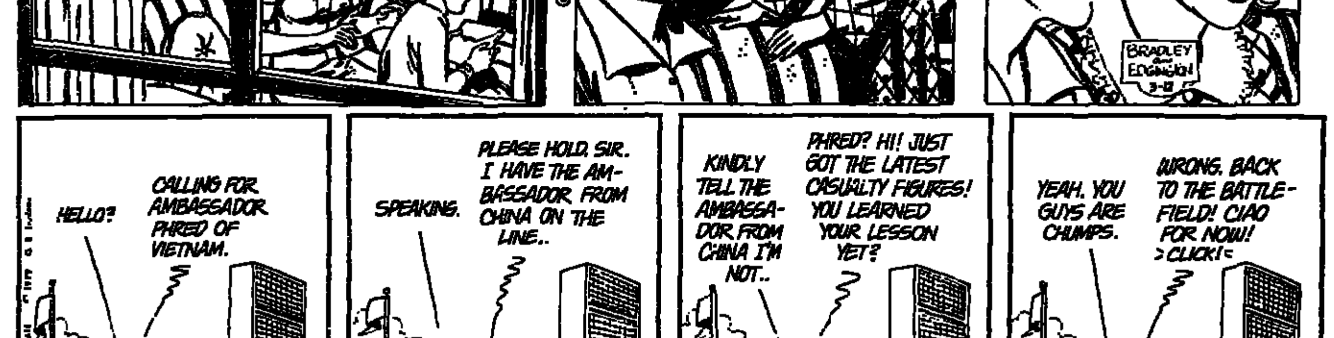
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

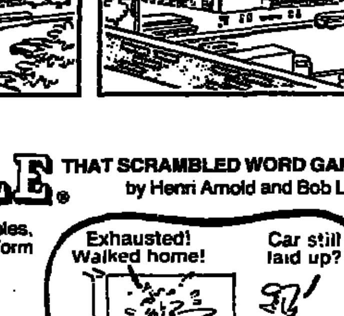
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NERTY

ARVEG

DAGPOA

CUNBOE



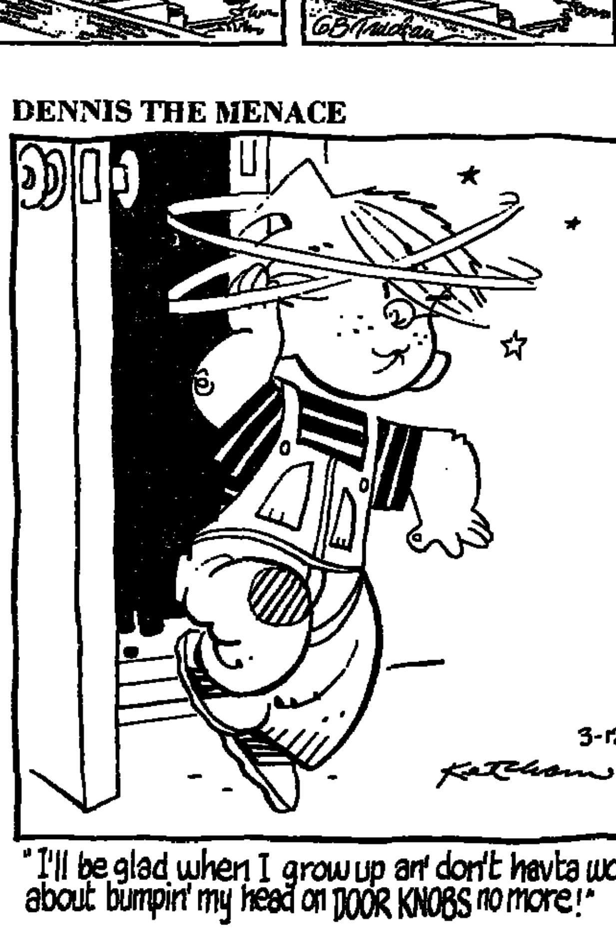
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: JUROR PRIME ATTAIN CARPET
Answer: Immediate aid for an actor—"PROMPT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'll be glad when I grow up an' don't havta worry about bumpin' my head on DOOR KNOBS no more!"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

GOOD AS GOLD

By Joseph Heller. Simon & Schuster. 447 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE HONEYMOON is over for Joseph Heller. He will be thumped on for having written this savage novel. In retrospect, it seems that "Something Happened" was reviewed in a haze of nostalgia for "Catch-22." "Something Happened" was blacker than it was humorous, full of strangled anger and stoppered sobs, but we wanted Heller to be funny. We insisted that he was laughing; instead, he was gagging.

I thought at the time that "Something Happened" was a case history: See the psychosexual distortion of the individual personality by social mechanisms that are insane. Money and power and the corporation were for Bob Slocum what war and death and the Air Force had been for Yossarian in "Catch-22." Because Slocum didn't know or had forgotten how to love, he smothered his son while trying to save him. I think now that the son had to die because of the father's contempt for himself.

Revising the Imagination

Such is the dreadful power of "Good as Gold" that it requires us to revise our own imaginations. Heller isn't hiding inside an abstraction, like war or bureaucratic metastasis. Head-on, he confronts an ugly aspect of the Jewish-American experience. Those critics who, over the years, have suggested that he might be more Jewish in his fiction are going to be sorry they asked. He sounds remarkably like Louis-Ferdinand Celine.

Dr. Bruce Gold is a 48-year-old professor of English, unhappy in his marriage, detested by his father, bullied by his older brother, full of envy and loathing. He is the author of one "genuine" book — an inflation of his doctoral thesis — and four collections of essays. He also writes "derivative" short stories and "atrocious" poems. As we meet him, he contemplates an expose of Henry Kissinger, who he refuses to believe is Jewish, and an account of "The Jewish Experience in America," about which he knows nothing. But because he has reviewed, favorably, a book by the president of the United States, he is promised an important government job. He wants to be the first *real* Jewish secretary of state. To that end, he is willing to divorce his wife and marry the daughter of an anti-Semitic elder statesman.

These, then, are the cards in the game, most of them knaves except for Gold's father (impossibly vicious) and the elder statesman (a cartoon of foulmouthed WASPdom), who are kings. The old men sit at either end of the book, as if we were trapped in an opera with two moaning Lears. The accessories keen around them. Besides Gold's family and a couple of sex objects, the accessories include a number of recognizable New York Jewish intellectual types — a magazine editor here, a book publisher there, an aggressive failure yonder. Heller is having his unfriendly fun with Commentary, The Public Interest and neo-conservative careerists of the viler sort.

What is proposed is that being brought up lower middle-class Jewish in this country means being humiliated by your own family; that you assimilate, by groveling, a vacuum and a lie; that you have masturbatory dreams of acquiring the power to exact revenge on the father who disdains you; that to acquire such power you will be willing to mortgage every morsel of your capacity for critical discrimination; that you lick the boots that specialize in stepping on you, and hate yourself in the morning.

"Good as Gold" is a nightmare of abuse and opportunism, of surreal graffiti. It is a fantasy and nursery rhyme laced with acid. It is peopled by sloppy phantoms, bad jokes and bad faith, static in the psyche, betrayal in caricature. Heller is neither amused nor does he seek to be amusing. He indicts a class of clerks. The politics of Bruce Gold are ambiguous: He is "moderate," but he will trim. This is a conscience that will be — that needs to be — tailored to fit the fashion of the times, in marriage and in statecraft. When Gold tells us that all change is for the worse, he is telling us what he thinks his masters, his fathers, want to hear.

Dissecting the Self

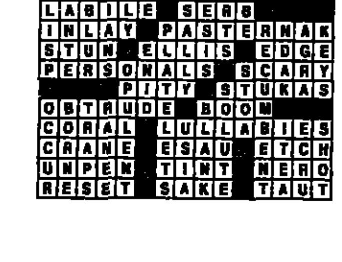
If Heller's ear for family politics is better tuned than his ear for Washington politics, it is because the politics of Washington are chimerical. His object of dissection is the scheming, manipulative, cringing, defeated self, the lost Jew in all of us, the one who didn't show up for the *minyan*, the soul-seller, the Judas Iscariot with a Ph.D. gone geopolitical, the apostate at the breakfast table.

Not for a minute do I believe in his elder statesman or his White House "source" or his obliging schoolteacher or his last-page epiphany, written on a thumbnail with a needle. Even Gold's father seems a commercial message intended to so terrify the likes of Irving Howe that Howe will relent and admit that the sins of Philip Roth are venial. But Howe did not betray the cause, and Heller is obsessed with those who did.

What cause? Honor. Self-respect. Either we're all Jews — prophetic, Godly, son-crazed and caring, children of excessive love and determined to do good — or we are lost and we are clerks, mercenaries with editorial space. I admire Heller for his huge and honorable risk.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A rare bird these days is the old-fashioned tournament player who comes to a game with a lot of self-reliance and little theoretical opening preparation.

While anyone who regularly tramps the tournament trail must, if only casually, become aware of the latest opening novelties springing up around him, this is not enough for theoretical preparation. The material must be analyzed, judged and developed into systems.

The old-fashioned player who avoids this kind of hard work must therefore substitute a knack for easing the play out of theoretical paths into a middle game in which he can show off his resourcefulness.

Although generally untrustworthy, this strategy can work in the hands of a sharp tactician such as Anatoly Lein, a former Russian Grandmaster now living in Cleveland. In his game with Michael Stean, a British grandmaster, in the first round of the Sao Paulo international tournament, he solved his strategic problems with a deep pawn sacrifice followed by a fine exchange sacrifice.

Lein steered clear of the recommended response to 5 N-Q5, namely, 5 . . . P-K5, because he had a hunch that Stean would not be playing into a variation unfavorable to White without an innovation up his sleeve. However, the meek retreat with 5 . . . B-K2 allowed Stean to obtain the bishop pair — in a position where bishops could easily become valuable — by 8 NxBch, QxN.

After Stean's 15 Q-B3, threatening to win the QRP by 16 P-Q5, N-N1: 17 QxRP, Lein, unwilling to concede the center with 15 . . . PxP, embarked on 15 . . . P K5!?: 16 N-Q2, P-QN3. He thus committed himself to the pawn sacrifice 17 BxN, PxB; 18 P-Q5, N-K4 (18 . . . N-N1? does not prevent 19 NxP!); 19 NxP.

What was Black's compensation? After 19 . . . B-B4; 20 N-N3 (not 20 N-Q2?, B-Q6!: 21 KR-K1, Q-B2! with a roaring attack on the KB file), B-N3, Lein intended to rip through the white squares in the king's side, weakened by the absence of the white king bishop, with . . . P-KR4, . . . P-KR5 and . . . P-KR6.

It looked as if Stean had successfully defended himself with the vital 26 P-B4, PxP e.p.; 27 PxBP, when Lein struck from a new quarter with 27 . . . P-R5! One point was that 28 PxP, B-Q6!; 29 R-B2 (not 29 QxB?, Q-N4ch! 30 K-B2, Q-N7mate), BxP; 30 N-K6, R-B3; 31 P-K4, P-B3 yields Black a powerful counterattack.

However, Stean's 28 N-K6 gave Lein the chance for an excellent sacrifice of the exchange for a dangerous passed pawn by 28 . . . PxP!; 29 NxR, RxN.

Stean could not have set up a defense by 31 R-K3 because 31 . . . Q-N4ch!, 32 K-R1 (or 32 K-B2, BxP!: 33 RxB, RxPch; 34 KxR, QxQ), RxKP!!; 33 PxR, BxPch; 34 RxB, QxQ wins for black.

On Lein's 32 . . . Q-R8ch!, the defense 33 Q-K1 would have failed against 33 . . . P-N7; 34 R-B1, QxQ; 35 R/1xQ, BxP; 36 R-N3, R-N5ch!; 37 K-B1, BxP; 38 RxNP, B-Q6ch! Moreover, the alternative 33 R-B1 collapses against 33 . . . Q-B3; 34 Q-K2, P-N7; 35 R-N3, BxP!; 36 R/1xB, RxR; 37 RxP, Q-N4ch; 38 K-R1, Q-B8ch followed by mate.

After Lein's crushing 37 . . . R-N8ch, the only question was whether he would make the time control. When he did, Stean quickly resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING

	White Stean	Black Lein		White Stean	Black Lein
1	P-QB4	N-KB3	22	KxN	QxB
2	N-QB3	P-K4	23	QR-K1	P-R4
3	N-B3	N-B3	24	N-K2	P-KR5
4	P-K3	B-N5	25	N-Q4	P-R6
5	N-Q5	B-K2	26	P-B4	PxP e.p.
6	P-Q3	0-0	27	PxBP	P-R5
7	B-K2	P-Q3	28	N-K6	PxP
8	NxBch	QxN	29	NxR	RxN
9	0-0	B-N5	30	P-K4	R-B5
10	P-QN3	QR-Q1	31	R-B2	B-R4
11	B-N2	B-B1	32	R-B3	Q-R8ch
12	P-QR3	P-QR4	33	R-K1	Q-R5
13	Q-B2	N-KN5	34	R-N1	BxP
14	P-Q4	P-B4	35	RxP	R-R8ch
15	Q-B3	P-K5	36	K-B1	Q-R8ch
16	N-Q2	P-QN3	37	Q-K1	R-N8ch
17	BxN	PxB	38	KxR	QxQch
18	P-Q5	N-K4	39	R-B1	Q-K7
19	NxP	B-B4	40	R-B2	Q-Q8ch
20	N-N3	B-N3	41	R-B1	QxR
21	Q-Q2	QR-K1	42	resigns	

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IOC Arranging Talks Between Peking, Taipei

By Samuel Abt

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (IHT) – The International Olympic 'ommittee announced here Satur-ay that both China and Taiwan ad agreed to meet to discuss what ord Killanin, president of the In-ernational Olympic Committee, haracterized as "the Chinese prob-m, the Chinese puzzle" of mem-ership in the Olympic movement.

Until Saturday, when a delega-on from Peking met with the lympic committee's executive oard, China had not agreed to ich talks. It had asked instead for admission and the ouster of aiwan. China quit the Olympic ovement in 1958 and has been eking to rejoin it since 1975.

[The president of Taiwan's lympic committee, Shen Chia-ing, said Sunday that Taiwanese orts officials had not agreed to ich talks, according to wire service ports from Taipei.

[Shen said that Taiwan officials vill not sit down and talk with hinese Communist representa-ves," and called the offer by Chi-se officials "an insidious trick" med at fooling outsiders.

[In Lausanne Sunday, Killanin id that while the Peking delega-n had officially accepted his invi-tion to the round-table talks, he d received no official reply from iwan.

["I have seen some press reports which the Taiwanese have de-ned the meetings," Killanin said, ut I think they have misinterpret-press reports." He said he did t believe that the Taiwan com-ittee would make a decision "un-they have received the full docu-entation and until they have held full meeting of their Olympic mmittee to discuss it."]

If the talks take place, they ould be the first public contacts tween representatives of the Pe-ng and Taipei governments.

Previous Willingness Cited

Killanin said Saturday that an ympic delegation headed by C. nce S. Cross of New Zealand t visited Peking and Taiwan last ar had been told by the Taiwan mmittee "that it was prepared to e part in round-table talks."

The Chinese delegation Saturday ited the Taiwanese to Peking for sultations, but said: "If they are t willing to come to Peking, we go to Taipei or other places to sult with them."

Killanin, speaking at a news con-ence, called the reported agree-nt on talks a "most constructive p." The executive board "wel-nes this positive approach and offered to act as mediator," he d. He expressed the hope that meeting could be held here be-e March 31 so that the executive ard could make a formal recom-ndation to a meeting of the full ernational Olympic Committee eduled for Uruguay early next nth.

The executive feels the IOC st no longer dither on this mat-but must come to some solution t is equitable to the athletes olved," Killanin said, speaking re forcefully than usual.

Asked what would happen if the ks between the two Chinese sides re not held, he said: "The execu-e will meet in Montevideo and ke a recommendation. What it l be I cannot say."

But after the news conference urday, he said:

"I don't think you can have two Chinas in the Olympic movement, but you can have a Chinese team."

That was the position proposed earlier Saturday by the Peking delegation, led by Song Zhong (Sung Chung), secretary general of the All-China Sports Federation. He formally submitted the rules of his sports group and an application for recognition. Both conform to Olympic rules, the executive board decided.

Discussing the political implications of the proposed Chinese talks, Killanin said:

"Both Peking and Taiwan agree that Taiwan is part of China, which is a key factor, and both agree that the people are Chinese. The question for the IOC is not for political representation, but who controls sports in the country."

In his presentation to the executive board, Song made much the same point. Saying that China wanted to participate both in the winter games in Lake Placid, N.Y., and in the summer games in Moscow, he said:

"The Chinese sports delegation to these games will include the sports leaders and athletes of Taiwan. There will not be a question such as that of depriving the Taiwan athletes of their rights to compete in the Olympic games. I believe that in the spirit of all compatriots belonging to one family, so long as both sides have the sincerity, there will be no difficulty in finding a solution."

At a news conference later Saturday, a deputy chairman of the All-China Sports Federation, He Zhenliang (Ho Chen-ling), stated Peking's present attitude toward Taiwan.

"Many people in the world feel that China should have its rightful seat in the international family of sports," he said, citing "great changes in international life, one of the examples of which is the normalization of relations with the United States."

When asked whether China could accept Taiwan's participation in the Olympics under another name, such as its official Republic of China, He said:

"There is only one China in the world. That is fact. And Taiwan is part of the People's Republic of China. It is not a question of exclusion or expulsion of Taiwan, but rather a choice before the IOC of what belongs to whom."

China's Strong Points

He also discussed China's proposed participation in the 1980 games.

"We would hope to do well in gymnastics, diving, volleyball, some events in shooting, some events in archery, lighter categories of weight-lifting and some track and field competition," he said, talking about the summer games.

For the winter games, he continued, China hopes to enter "figure and speed skating, our ice hockey team, which will be participating in the B group world championship in Romania this year, and perhaps some skiers."

"Skiing is popular in northeast and northwest China," he said, "although the standards are not too high. We would not expect to win any medals but with hope by our participation to foster friendship with skiers from around the world."



Associated Press

Rick Mattick (41) of Louisiana State moves by Charles Payton of Appalachian State during Louisiana State's 71-57 victory.

College Basketball

Toledo Upsets Iowa, Lamar Wins

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 11 (UPI) — Stan Joplin sank a 20-foot jump shot with one second to play yesterday to give Toledo, the Mid-American Conference co-champion, a 74-72 upset victory over Iowa, the Big Ten co-champion, in the NCAA Mideast Regional.

Joplin's basket capped a rally that brought Toledo from a 45-31 deficit early in the second half.

Ron Lester scored 18 of his game-high 23 points in the first half, staking Iowa to a 41-29 lead. But after increasing the margin to 14 points a few minutes into the second half, Iowa lost its shooting touch. The Hawkeyes went seven minutes without scoring a point while Toledo gradually caught up

Vince Brookings gave Iowa the lead, 70-69, with 40 seconds to play but Jay Lehman's three-point play sent Toledo in front by two. Brookings hit again for Iowa with nine seconds to go to tie the game, 72-72.

Then Toledo worked the ball to Joplin for the winning basket. Dick Miller topped Toledo with 18 points and Joplin added 15 points.

In the second Mideast Regional yesterday, Louisiana State, behind Rick Mattick's 14 points and a sticky zone defense, overpowered Appalachian State, 71-57.

LSU, the Southeastern Conference champs, pulled away from a 17-17 tie midway through the first half to take a 31-20 halftime advantage.

The combination of Mattick, a 270-pound, 7-foot reserve center, and LSU's 2-3 zone and fullcourt press were too much for the Mountaineers.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Friday, Clarence Kea scored 33 points and grabbed 19 rebounds to lead Lamar over Detroit, 95-87, in its first national tournament appearance. Mike Olliver, the Cardinals' leading scorer, finished with 23 and B.B. Davis had 20 while Terry Duerod led Detroit with 22 points.

Meanhwile, Reggie Johnson scored 20 points, Terry Crosby scored 19 and Gary Carter 18 as Tennessee downed Eastern Kentucky, 97-81. James Tillman paced the Colonels with 21 points.

East

In the East Regional at Providence, R.I., Rutgers upset Georgetown, 64-58, and Syracuse withstood a Connecticut rally to post an 89-81 victory.

Center James Bailey scored 19 points, including 11 in the second half, and pulled down 14 rebounds to help Rutgers defeat Georgetown.

Marty Headd and Louis Orr each had 18 points to lead Syracuse. Connecticut cut a 25-point first-half deficit to 84-81 with with 24 seconds left but guard Eddie Moss converted 7 of 8 free throws in the frantic closing moments to seal the victory for the Orangemen.

At Raleigh, N.C. on Friday, St. John's surprised Temple, 75-70. Wayne McKoy scored 22 points, grabbed 8 rebounds and dominated the middle to lead St. John's in its 11th NCAA tournament appearance.

In the other game, Mike Palma of Iona, which had come from 14 points down, was called for walking as his team set up for a final shot that would have tied the score, and Pennsylvania held on for a 73-69 victory. Tony Price scored 27 points to lead Penn.

Midwest

In the Midwest Regional at Dallas, Louisville held off Southern Alabama, 69-66, and Oklahoma eliminated Texas, 90-76.

Raymond Whitley and Aaron Curry wiped out a Texas comeback by combining to score 39 points in Oklahoma's upset victory. Whitley finished with 25 points and Curry 14.

Scooter McCray scored 21 points and Darrell Griffith had 17 to enable Louisville to hold off South Alabama, which trailed by one point with 4:15 to play. A three-point play by Griffith with 1:40 remaining put Louisville up by seven.

At Lawrence, Kan., on Friday, Todd Harper and Richard Smith each scored 4 points in overtime to lift Weber State to a 81-78 victory over New Mexico State. Slab Jones hit a free throw nine seconds into the extra period to give New Mexico State a 70-69 lead, but Weber State then reeled off eight straight points, including four by Harper, to take the lead for good. David Johnson paced Weber State with 19 points.

Dale Solomon, a freshman center, scored 18 of his game-high 24 points in the second half to propel Virginia Tech past Jacksonville, 70-53. Marshall Ashford added 15 points and Les Henson had 12 for Virginia Tech, which extended its winning streak to nine games.

West

In the West Regional at Tucson, Ariz., San Francisco defeated Brigham Young, 86-63, and Marquette whipped Pacific, 73-48.

Bill Cartwright paced San Francisco with 17 of his game-high 24 points in the second half. The Dons led by only three at the half after having trouble with BYU's zone defense, but in the second half David Cornelius engineered San Francisco's offense against the shorter Cougars, who suffered their worst defeat of the season.

Like USF, Marquette had trouble in the first half, leading Pacific by only six points. But in the second half Sam Worthen and Bernard Toone each scored 18 points to blow the game open.

At Los Angeles on Friday, Ollie Matson and Ricardo Brown scored 14 of Pepperdine's 15 overtime points to lead the Waves over Utah, 92-88. Pepperdine sent the game into overtime on a full court pass from Matson to Ted Scott, who made a basket from in close to tie the score 77-77. Brown led the Waves with 26 points while Matson added 19.

Meanwhile, guard Steve Smith came off the bench to score 19 points and Purvis Miller added 15 in leading Southern Cal to a 86-67 rout over Utah. USC led at halftime, 35-32, and the game was close for the first 6½ minutes of the second half, but then USC ran up eight straight points to go in front, 55-42.

Thin Agenda in Honolulu

NFL Relaxed for Annual Meeting

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT) — The National Football League's annual meeting begins tomorrow in Honolulu and the thin agenda reflects the tranquil times that this sport is enjoying. Pete Rozelle, the commissioner, said recently that the problems facing the league as to quantity and quality are the least he has known since taking office 19 years ago.

Why? After half a decade of turmoil the NFL resolved its problems with its players and sold its product to television for $656 million. Those events happened two years ago and their effects are being appreciated and enjoyed by the owners. Problems? What problems?

At poolside or on the links in Hawaii the presidents and managers of the NFL may find time to consider a bill introduced in Congress last month entitled "Sports Anti-Trust Reform Act of 1979" that would make illegal the established territorial rights of franchises. But its passage seems light years away in view of other priorities in Washington.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association, has complained again that a conspiracy is afoot among owners to hold down bona fide offers for free-agent players. The complaint will hardly break concentration over a 12-foot putt because the NFL's agreement with the Players Association is firm until 1982.

There may be some concern that the television ratings dropped a few points for the regular-season games last year. But there are several seemingly convincing reasons to explain that. Moreover, the last Super Bowl game was seen in 35,090,000 homes, making it the most-widely viewed sports event in U.S. history.

Apart from choosing sites for the Super Bowl games of 1981 and 1982, the NFL club owners will also dwell on the reports of its Competition Committee, the all-powerful group of five (Tex Schramm, Dallas; Don Shula, Miami; Paul Brown, Cincinnati; Peter Hadhazy, Cleveland; Bart Starr, Green Bay) which has comment ready in four areas.

One is rules, notably the difficult one concerning defensive pass interference. A second is improvement of equipment using new technology. Another is the player limit and continuing violations of the injured reserve provisions. A fourth is the practicality of instant television replay to abet officials' decisions.

Super Bowl Sites

Eight sites will be considered for future Super Bowls and only two are new, the Silverdome in Pontiac, Mich., and Seattle's Kingdome, both indoor facilities. Weather outside the stadium, access to it and scarcity of hotels handicap the elaborate presentation from Pontiac, and a stadium capacity of only 64,752 hinders that from Seattle. The 1980 Super Bowl was awarded to Pasadena's Rose Bowl, which has 104,000 seats.

There is nothing difficult about awarding Super Bowl sites, but clarifying pass interference represents a challenge. In answering a complaint from a Cowboy fan Rozelle wrote in a personal letter to Mrs. Winifred Hale of Forney, Tex., "After viewing films of the play we are of the opinion that there should have been no penalty called on the Swann-Barnes play in the Super Bowl."

Benny Barnes of the Cowboys was penalized for interfering with Lynn Swann of the Steelers, an infraction that broke open the game for Pittsburgh in the opinion of many. Rozelle's reply emphasized once more the difficulty NFL officials have in making judgement calls regarding pass interference. But Rozelle and his staff remain dubious that instant television replay can solve the problem. The proceedures would be too cumbersome and delay the game, they insist.

Concern Over Equipment

With the paralysis of Darryl Stingley, the New England wide receiver, the concern over better equipment remains real. Schramm and Shula have been looking into new kinds of equipment that would absorb body blows. Of particular interest was the flack vest that protected the broken ribs of the Houston quarterback, Dan Pastorini, in last year's playoff games.

Major rule revisions are unlikely because those that went into effect last season with regard to pass defending and pass blocking opened up the offenses. That was what the owners and Rozelle sought and they got it — league scoring up 6.7 percent; net passing yards up by 11.9 per cent. After 14 games in the 1978 season there were 6,000 more passing yards and 1,000 less rushing yards than in 1977, according to Seymour Siwoff of the Elias Sports Bureau, the keeper of the statistics.

Although the agreement with the Players Association has three more seasons to run, the owners profess to be listening to the complaints of Garvey with regard to the free-agent process. The league's Management Council, its vehicle for labor disputes headed by Paul Sonnabend, recently met with NFLPA delegates but chances of change seem slim.

Management is quick to point out that the average salary of the NFL's 1,400 players is $62,585, a figure that has more than doubled in the past five years. Furthermore, 84 free agents who signed contracts last year received salary raises averaging 27.8 percent, from $56,629 to $73,644.

The NFL posture is that the present arrangements have brought about team parity within the 28-team league. Jim Finks, general manager of the Chicago Bears, recently reflected the NFL's view.

"I honestly believe," he said, "that 25 of the 28 teams have an honest-to-goodness chance to be in the playoffs this season. From 1972 to 1974 the cry from the players was 'no freedom, no football.' The league responded that there never could be total freedom, that the teams had to have the right to protect the players in whom they had an investment.

"It is to the union's credit that they recognized the fact they were negotiating for the majority of the players and allowing the superstars to fend for themselves."

Finks then took a poke at major league baseball. "We have a system," he said, "where the wealth of ownership has no bearing on success on the field. In baseball you have either a partnership comprised of very wealthy partners who couldn't care less about whether or not they make money becuse if they have losses they can write it off against other businesses, or you have the single proprietor who is on an ego trip and who has so much money it doesn't make any difference anyway.

"I think other sports should look to the NFL because we were fortunate enough to negotiate a contract with our union that appears to be fair to all parties and has done one other important thing — bring about parity."



United Press International

Mike Heath of the Texas Rangers, slides under U.L. Washington, Kansas City's second baseman, for a stolen base in an exhibition game in Pompano Beach, Fla., won by Kansas City, 5-2.

200-Pound Midget in the Hall of Fame

Wilson: Nice Choice for Immortality

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT) — Pending the nevitable flood of protests from electioneers for lohn Mize, Glenn Wright, Arky Vaughn, Chuck Klein and other legitimate candidates, that was a uce pair of choices the veterans' committee made or the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Warren Giles spent his adult life on the adminis-rative side of baseball and never made an enemy. Chances are he would have been voted into the Cooperstown shrine while he was alive if he hadn't been a member of the veterans committee and, consequently, ineligible.

As for Hack Wilson, the other man tapped for mmortality by the old crocks, that 200-pound midget cut a fair comical figure in a baseball suit. But pitchers were seldom amused.

Imagine a batsman who could hit .356, drive nome 190 runs in 155 games and knock 56 balls out of the county — imagine him not being in the Hall of Fame. Babe Ruth's record of 60 home runs in a season stood for 34 years. Wilson's National League Record of 56 has survived 48 summers and looks good for half a century, at least. Nobody this side of Clark Kent is going to threaten that preposterous figure of 190 runs batted in.

Trouble With the Glove

Hack's form and face and manly grace weren't exactly the kind that you would find in a statue, yet when he was looting and burning on behalf of the Cubs, his manager didn't try to hide this hammered-down specimen in right field or at first base. Hack played centerfield, more or less in the manner of Tris Speaker.

Before one game when outfielders were shagging flies between turns in the batting cage, a kid who had somehow got into the Cubs' dugout asked Joe McCarthy for a ball. The kid caught Joe in a testy mood due to managing blithe spirits like Hack and Pat Malone and Charley Grimm.

"You want a ball?" McCarthy said. "Go out there in centerfield behind Wilson and you'll soon get a ball."

Actually, for an athlete designed like the office safe, Hack wasn't all that bad in the outfield, though it is true his defensive play was a factor in the most dreadful inning Joe McCarthy ever watched.

This was the seventh inning of the fourth game in the 1929 World Series. The Cubs had taken a lead of 8-0 over the Philadelphia Athletics, and with Charley Root pitching a shutout they had every reason to expect that nightfall would find them tied with the A's at two victories each.

Lost in the Sun

Starting with a home run by Al Simmons, the A's sent 15 batters to the plate in the seventh and scored 10 runs with the help of Wilson, who lost two fly balls in the sun. Hack played one routine fly by Mule Haas into an inside-the-park homer worth three runs.

The news dispatches reporting that Wilson had made the Hall of Fame all mentioned that Hack tended to drink. After adventures like that one in Philadelphia, who wouldn't? And on that Cub team he never found it necessary to seek solace alone. Perhaps his favorite companion after dark was Pat Malone, a large pitcher of combative bent. During the 1931 season Hack and Pat, having achieved a state of incandescence, created a small commotion in the trade by working over a pair of sportswriters covering the team. Unreliable memory suggests that the victims were T-Bone Otto and Speed Johnson.

At the annual meeting of the Baseball Writers' Association that fall, there were righteous speeches about the outrage and demands that steps be taken. Stu Bell was a Cleveland sports writer capable of more indignation than you'd think a small man could contain. In impassioned tones, he advised the meeting that baseball writers were not the only victims of the miscreants Malone and Wilson.

Stockton Resolution

Stu said a Cleveland neighbor of his, on a business trip to Cincinnati, had been accosted in a corridor of the Hotel Sinton and whipped to a sanguinary souffle by these same foul characters, these wolves in cheap clothing.

When at last he sat down, Roy Stockton of St. Louis proposed a resolution forbidding Hack Wilson and Pat Malone to beat up baseball writers and neighbors of Stu Bell. For that alone, Pat and Hack ought to be in the Hall of Fame.

Indeed, if Joe Tinker, Johnny Evers and Frank Chance could make it on the strength of a jingle by Franklin P. Adams, Hack Wilson ought to get in as the star performer in a playlet that has become a baseball classic.

Bra, Kulakova Win World Cup In Nordic Skiing

OSLO, March 11 (UPI) — Oddvar Bra of Norway yesterday put the icing on his 1979 World Cup Nordic Ski championship as he beat Per Knut Aland, also of Norway, in the 50-kilometer cross-country race at the Holmenkollen Ski Festival, the last World Cup event for men this season.

Bra had already achieved an unbeatable lead in the overall World Cup standings but was eager to round off the season with a victory before a home crowd of 50,000 spectators.

Bra finished more than two minutes ahead of Aland, clocking 2 hours, 48 minutes, 6 seconds to boost his overall points total to 117.

Another Norwegian, Lars Erik Eriksen, finished third, ahead of Thomas Wassberg of Sweden, who placed fourth, and Guilio Capitanio of Italy.

Galina Kulakova of the Soviet Union won the women's 10-kilometer race in 35 minutes, 29 seconds to edge Raisa Smetanina, her teammate, in the final World Cup standings, 123 points to 122.

Featherweight Title Retained by Lopez

SALT LAKE CITY, March 11 (UPI) — Danny "Little Red" Lopez of Los Angeles knocked out Roberto Castanon of Spain yesterday in his sixth successful defense of the World Box Council featherweight title.

The victory was Lopez' 40th against three loses. Castanon, in his first U.S. appearance as the WBC No. 2-ranked challenger, suffered his first loss in 30 professional fights.

But Bench, Seaver Remain Tough

Big Red Machine Has Lost Its Power

By Roger Kahn

TAMPA, Fla. (NYT) — The Big Red Machine, invincible as fate, has vanished into history like the Wehrmacht.

Pete Rose has fled the Cincinnati Reds to play baseball for the Philadelphia mint. Sparky Anderson is drawing good pay not to manage. Johnny Bench catches batting practice while seated on a stool. Joe Morgan describes himself last season with a single Nixonian expletive.

What remains is a tough ball club that can give anybody trouble. But it is no longer a Mighty Mean Machine. A four-wheel-drive pickup is more like it.

Time is hideously foreshortened in baseball, a business that makes Bench a senior citizen at 31.

A year ago he strained his back in May and did not recover his true form until after the World Series, when the Reds were touring Japan. Among the amplifier factories there, he hit nine home runs in 16 games (and the Reds won their last 13 in a row).

Always Learning

Bench also noted Japanese catchers warming up pitchers from a stool, a milkmaid's stool with a large wooden shield affixed to the front protecting the catcher's abdomen and groin. He learns wherever he goes, and he enjoyed Japan except for a moment in Hiroshima when a Japanese woman asked, "Why did you bomb us?"

Born two years after the nuclear attack, Bench said with a kind of Talmudic logic, "Why did you bomb us, first?"

This was one of those Florida mornings that come rarely. A clear, warm sky. A sensual breeze blowing in from the Gulf. One could drive past not only retirement villages but the National Cremation Society in Sarasota without so much as a stab of melancholy.

"I saw this stool in Japan and thought what a way to save my legs," Bench said. "I won't have to squat in batting practice anymore. The team can win, we all believe that. But we need everything going for us we can get, even Japanese catching stools."

Within an office in a cement-block building labeled Redsland, John McNamara, the new manager, spoke quietly. He is obscure as managers go, although he ran ball clubs with mixed results in Oakland and San Diego for six years.

Twice fired, he coached at California last summer and then, McNamara, a former minor league catcher who never batted .300, flew off to Santo Domingo to manage a ball club in Licey.

Then, one November day he spent a morning pitching batting practice and encountered a Cincinnati scout. By that afternoon he was flying to Miami. From there a private jet carried him to Atlanta and a meeting with Dick Wagner, the president of the Reds.

"We feel," Wagner said, "that our previous manager had communications problems with the players. Modern ballplayers with their union and their agents are different. They have to be treated differently."

"Treat them all the same in certain ways," McNamara said. "Treat them as individuals in others."

"We had no luck in developing a starting rotation," Wagner said.

"Pitching is at least 85 percent of baseball," McNamara said. "Your pitching. Their pitching. At least 85 percent. Having been a catcher, right in the center of things, helps me bring out the most in pitchers."

A few more questions. Then Wagner said "hired" and festive drinks were served.

"Were you surprised?" I asked McNamara in the cement-block office.

"The word I used," he said, "was flabbergasted."

In the foreshortening that is baseball time, I blink and see the Olympian Reds sweeping the Yankees from the field in the World Series of 1976. Bench and Rose tried a pickoff play in game one, and if any ball, even a pitch, was thrown harder that October, I never saw it. Billy Martin saw the throw, too. He canceled the Yankees' running game. Pete Rose, at third, played up so close when Mickey Rivers batted that he could have counted Rivers's cavities. Rattled, Rivers stopped slashing at the ball. Bench intent on showing a national television audience "what all the fuss had been about" gave everybody a hitting lesson and batted .533. Finally, the Reds got winning games out of pitchers called Gullett, Billingham, Zachry and Nolan. That firm has moved on; none is a Red today.

If the Reds are to win the pennant again — and as we saw last October the Dodgers can be taken — McNamara must instill both order and confidence into a pitching rotation. Tom Seaver, who has lately discovered Sinclair, Lewis and finished both "Babbitt" and "Dodsworth" (I am a neutral writer, except I root for ballplayers who read books) pitched well last year after a bad start. He won only 16 games but his misfortune was to pitch on a dozen days when the Reds simply did not hit.

"Reader," I said to Tom, "I wish you a lot of games where the Reds score 11."

"Thanks," Seaver said. "But root the other way; for a lot of games, where I give up two runs or less."

Developing the Talent

Aggressive thinking. Christy Mathewson would have approved. Beyond Seaver are smaller talents: Fred Norman, Tom Hume, Bill Bonham, Paul Moskau. "There is talent there," McNamara insists. "My job is to bring it out, and you do that best individually talking to the different players one-on-one."

How often?

"As often as they need," he said. Beyond that, McNamara needs fortune.

Exhibition Baseball

Friday's Games

Atlanta 9, Houston 4
Los Angeles 8, Texas 3
Philadelphia 3, Montreal 0
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago (A) 1
Detroit 4, Boston 1
Kansas City 6, New York (A) 1
Seattle 8, Chicago (N) 3
San Francisco 8, Milwaukee 1
San Diego 9, Yakult 7
California 1, Cleveland 0

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 6, Houston 3
Boston 9, Atlanta 8
New York (N) 4, St. Louis 3
Montreal 5, Philadelphia 4
Chicago (A) 85 10, Pittsburgh 3
Cincinnati 5, Toronto 2
Baltimore 7, New York (A) 2
Kansas City 5, Texas 2
Detroit 8, Minnesota 7
Cleveland 3, San Francisco 2
Milwaukee 13, Chicago (N) 8
San Diego 7, Seattle 1
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Observer

After the Thaw

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — New York crawls out of winter like a survivor coming out of the air-raid shelter. The sudden sunlight of March, after so much North Atlantic grayness, suddenly illuminates the scars left by battering and hardware. The streets are cratered with gaping holes. Buildings look gray and dingy, and with the new sunlight you notice that windows still wear their winter grime. Until March you don't notice how quickly and how deeply the grime makes itself at home on New York window panes.



Baker

Everywhere, suddenly, the accumulated ruin of winter bears in on the consciousness. The glossy subway entrance on Third Avenue bears a depressing spattering of those spray-paint scrawls that look like arthritic Arabian script, but which New Yorkers call "graffiti."

They must have been there for two or three months. They certainly were not there last fall, but in winter New Yorkers keep their heads down — a defense against the oceanic hostility of the elements — and do not notice fresh ruins until the sun returns.

* * *

The city's cab fleet, shabby enough last autumn, now seems a clanking wreck. Broken window handles, overflowing ashtrays, filthy plastic partitions, slashed upholstery — these are the least of it.

Now in the March sunlight, you realize that the entire fleet looks and feels as if it might have been used to stop the Kaiser's army at the Marne in 1914.

And of course there were the black holes of Manhattan, catch basins clogged with coagulated garbage, no longer catching the March rains and carrying them sweetly down to the seas, but instead spreading sinister black pools across busy intersections.

What new plagues are being born in these rich cultures that are splashed by passing trucks on king and commoner alike, thanks to the democratic impartiality of truck drivers?

Even the pimps of Eighth Avenue, those gorgeous peacocks of vice, show the wear of winter. The sheen of their mighty cars and the shine of their elegant shoes is revealed by March to be neither sheen nor shine, but mudstains and garbage splashes.

* * *

Perhaps winter's most devastating effect is the erosion of civic pride. When the world is perpetually gray, feet perpetually wet and ears perpetually aching, people tend to say "To hell with it" of civilized customs in which they prided themselves in good times.

On the edge of spring we are suddenly aware that this decline has occurred among New York dog-owners under the stress of the dark season. Last fall the new dog law, which requires New Yorkers to clean up after their pets, was the pride of the city.

Dog people assiduously swabbed away at the streets with a diligence that often drew applause and cheers from passing citizens. Elegant residential streets that had once been too vile for toddlers to tread were suddenly free for passage again, and the dog-owner's example infected others who had previously used sidewalks and gutters as municipal garbage dumps.

This surge of civic pride with which the city entered the winter gasped its last at some moment during the flu months. When the first thaw washed the snows away it was apparent that the dog people had given up and that scoffdung had become another feature of New York life, like the scofflaw motorist.

In the March wind, discarded trash swirls in the rising current created by the high buildings, old rags blow into the house when doors are opened, empty boxes bounce end over end down the sidewalk.

* * *

In these latitudes winter is an army of occupation. When it withdraws the city must spend a period of time looking at itself in dismay before it can start to recover. Recovery in New York usually begins in May — April is still cruel here — and by November the city will doubtless feel better about itself again.

After that, of course, come December and another winter. To be a New Yorker is to understand just slightly what it must be like to be Poland, trapped forever between Russia and Germany.

The Devils of Kaunas

By Dan Fisher

KAUNAS, U.S.S.R. — Audra, the pretty, dark-eyed guide at Lithuania's Devils Museum here, smiled impishly as she displayed the "handsome devil" — a wooden bust with tiny horns peeking through his curly hair.

"That's why we say that when you meet a wonderful man, you'd better run your fingers through his hair," Audra explained. "He may be a devil!"

Surrounding her in the museum were 4,000 other devils, but none of them very baleful. The Lithuanians — and other peoples in the Soviet Union — regard Satan as a rather bumbling fellow, enticing people to indulge their human frailties, and sometimes even as a sort of Slavic Robin Hood. The masks, canes and figures range from drunken devils and slothful devils to passionate devils.

Priest vs. Artist

The collection reportedly got its start in 1906, in the house where the museum is located, when a local priest despaired for the spiritual life of the artist Antanas Zhmuidzinavichus, who resided there.

Zhmuidzinavichus was addicted to the bohemian life despite being named after St. Antanas, and despite the fact that the priest had a crude wood carving depicting St. Antanas standing triumphantly on a devil. According to the local account, the priest cut the statue in two and said: "I'll keep St. Antanas in church, which you never attend, and you can have the devil."



Dan Fisher

Meditative devil.

In the officially atheistic Soviet Union, the devil is depicted more as an amusing relic of the past than as the prince of evil. Compared with the official characterization of the church, as seen in any Soviet museum of atheism, the devil might even be mistaken for a good guy. The atheistic museums stress evils such as the witch hunts of the Dark Ages perpetrated by believers in the name of God. The church is depicted as an ally of the ruling class in suppressing workers and peasants.

Fixture of Folklore

By contrast, a notice in the Kaunas museum notes that Satan and his helpers have been a fixture of Lithuanian folklore "since time immemorial." The devil is "an absurd, comic creature in fairy tales; often people manage to cheat him." He is even credited in some fairy tales with helping poor people, the notice claims.

Traveling frequently in Europe before World War II, Zhmuidzinavichus collected 226 devils before his death at age 90 in 1966. The original collection is displayed in one room of the third-floor museum. The other room contains a selection of the 3,800 figures donated since then.

Many of the devils resemble cartoon characters. The oldest dates from the 16th century, while the newest look as if they might have come from a Coney Island souvenir stand.

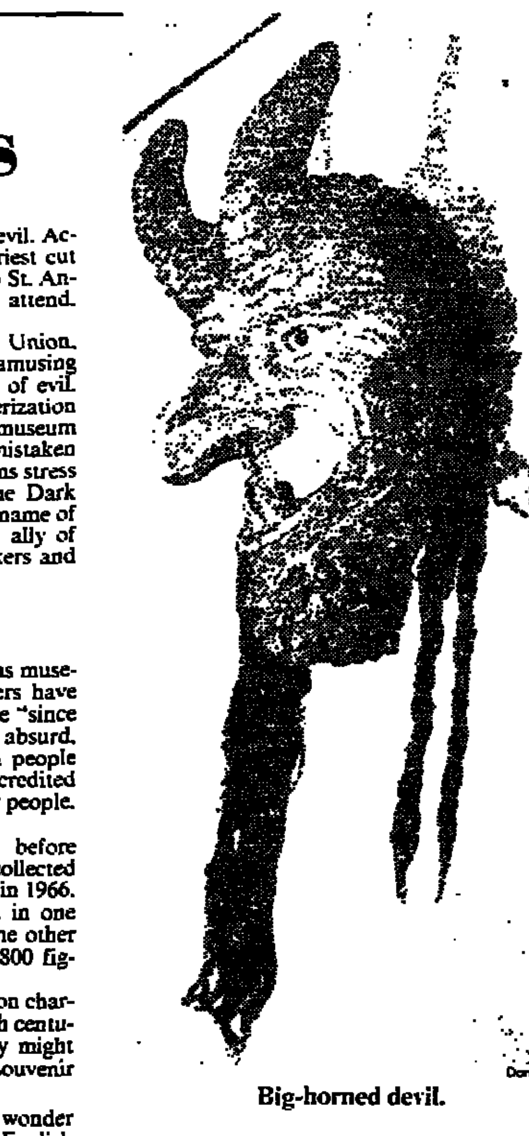
"Keep smiling: it makes people wonder what you've been up to," advises the English inscription on one recent addition. "Good little girls may go to heaven, but bad little girls go everywhere," is the legend on the figure of an obviously devilish girl.

Another pair of miniature devils lounge peacefully in armchairs. "They work for 15 minutes and then rest for an hour," Audra explained.

Devils of Drink

A half-dozen devils of drink are scattered throughout the display. One hairy figure wears a devilish grin and holds a miniature vodka bottle. A wood carving depicts a drunk down on all fours with a devil riding him piggyback. "The reason it's so hard to stand up when you're drunk is because the devil sits on your neck," Audra said.

A female gossip lies at another devil's feet, her body already pierced by his spear and about to suffer a swipe of his sword. A German contribution depicts a sensuous nun reclining in Satan's arms.



Dan Fisher

Big-horned devil.

While the vast majority of the Kaunas devils are men, one female among their number attracts visitors' attention. "Men say she's similar to their mothers-in-law," Audra said.

Contributions to the devil collection stream in. Last month there were additions from the Ukrainian Black Sea port of Odessa, from East Germany and Mexico. Most come from the up-to-2,000 visitors a day who crowd the museum in the peak summer months.

It is a much-encouraged custom for visitors to send a devil to Kaunas when they return home from their trip, Audra noted, jotting down the museum's address with a large wooden pen with a carved devil's head top.

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PEOPLE: *Swanson, Nearing 80, Joins Memoir Parade*

What **Sophia Loren, Lauren Bacall, Doris Day, Hedy Lamarr** and other screen queens have done — write their life stories — she can do too, says **Gloria Swanson**. Miss Swanson has signed a contract with Random House calling for the publication of her memoirs next year. "I'll be 80 this month," said the actress, whose film career dates from 1913. "Age, if nothing else, entitles me to set the record straight before I dissolve." Miss Swanson, who has been married six times, says that she will tell all there is to tell about her former husbands. "I've given my memoirs far more thought than any of my marriages. You can't divorce a book."

* * *

One of New Mexico's senators says that he's tired of all those free-loaders at the White House — **President Carter** excepted — and he's introduced legislation to trim the freebies at Washington's Kennedy Center. **Pete Domenici**, a Republican, says that the center annually gives the White House $175,000 worth of tickets and that most of them are used, not by the Carters, but by staff members. Says Domenici: "Frankly, I believe that if a Cabinet member, a senator or a staff aide wants to attend the Kennedy Center, he should be able to pay for the privilege, like any other American."

* * *

O.J. Simpson, pro football's highest-paid player, has filed for divorce from his wife, **Marguerite**, according to records in Santa Monica, Calif., Superior Court. Simpson, 32, makes almost $1 million a year as a running back with the San Francisco 49ers of the National Football League, although injuries have kept him on the bench for much of the last two seasons. But he has run those running skills into several additional lucrative positions, including commercial endorsements, movie roles and network television sports announcing . . . California splits have a way about them. **Gene Ballard** served divorce papers on his wife of 12 years during a weekend free-fall parachute jump from 12,500 feet over Antioch, Calif. He and his wife, **Lynda** jumped from a vintage plane, joined hands and kissed before he handed her the papers. Seven friends, including Ballard's lawyer, also parachuted with them to serve as witnesses. The couple had been separated for four years, and the divorce was uncontested. "It was really exciting, and went very smooth," Mrs. Ballard said as she sipped champagne afterward. "I just felt I wanted a nice, quiet jump with a few friends." Said Ballard: "This has been a good relationship, and we'll continue to be good friends. It was a great dive."

* * *

Ethel Kennedy, wife of the late Sen. **Robert Kennedy**, has reached an out-of-court settlement with an Aspen, Colo., catering firm that sued her for failing to pay a $535 bill for a 20-person Christmas dinner. Mrs. Kennedy thought that the tab was too high. **Dean Small**, one of the owners of Le Cuisinier, the catering firm, would not say how much Mrs. Kennedy coughed up, but he did say he thought the firm had been "fair in what we charged" and would serve Mrs. Kennedy again — "if payment is made in advance." He added that the settlement money would be be used for a dinner next summer for children at a Colorado camp for the deaf. "We'll just throw a big party for them and serve Irish cuisine," he said. "Stew, pototoes, things like that."

* * *

Dutch Premier **Andries van Agt** has dismissed persistent rumours that **Queen Juliana**, 69, might retire soon. Said he: "I, who speak with the queen frequently, am reckoning in terms of years rather than months."

* * *

A plaque commemorating Russian prima ballerina **Tamara Karsavina**, who died last year at 93, was unveiled yesterday in St. Paul's Covent Garden in London. Miss Karsavina, a teacher and forceful influence in the dance world as well as being one of the greatest ballerinas of her day, made her European debut in Paris in 1909, in Michel Fokine's "Le Pavillon d'Armide" and "Bluebird Pas de Deux." Her partner was **Vaslav Nijinsky**.

* * *

He should have seen it coming. **Prince Charles**, on a 16-day visit to Western Australia, has been taking morning dips in the chilly surf off Perth. The locals aren't dumb. They saw a routine developing, and during the weekend, one of them got the timing down perfectly. Bikini-clad model **Janet Priest** pounced on the prince just as he emerged from the ocean. She rushed up, threw her arms around him, kissed him right on the lips — and left him standing there.

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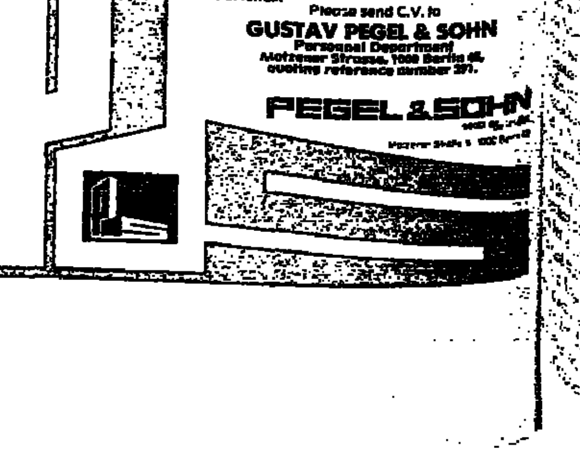
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